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# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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No. 1438 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916 10 CENTS

## CHINESE OFFICIALS ORDER AN INQUIRY ON CHAPEI AFFAIR

### Appoint Drs. Hanwell And Ransom to Examine All Wounded Persons

### WHO FIRED SHOTS?

### General Opinion Is Many Policemen Took Part In Shooting

Local Chinese government officials have begun a minute investigation of the riot on the North Szechuen Road Tuesday night. The official list gives five killed and fourteen wounded during the mysterious shooting. Demands have been made on these authorities by the Japanese consulate as a result of the Tokio request for full particulars.

The government investigators have gone about the matter taking nothing for granted. Dr. J. Hanwell and Dr. S. A. Ransom have been appointed by General Yang, military governor, to examine every person who was wounded during the shooting. When asked what this was for one of the officials said,

"How do we know that only the Chapei police and foreign police were firing? Maybe there were shots coming from other quarters."

He pointed to the fact that one of the Chinese sent to St. Luke's Hospital was wounded in the leg with buckshot. There are certainly no rifles among the Chapei police that shoot several buck-shot at a charge. In this connection it has been noted that the fighting was in a district where there are many Japanese. One Japanese was killed and four were injured. One statement made by the Chapei policeman supposed to have started the shooting said that the primary cause of it all came when he started to search a man who looked to him like a Japanese in Chinese clothing.

There is a growing inclination to abandon the theory that all the firing was done by a single Chapei policeman who went amok. There are known to be several police from Chapei concerned—and while the man shot might have been temporarily insane, it is said positively that he appears rational enough now. This man lies wounded at the Red Cross Hospital in Siccawei Road.

Many officials went yesterday to take a statement from him. The Taoyin of Shanghai appointed the City Magistrate to take the deposition for the government. Besides there were two representatives of the Settlement Mixed Court and the magistrate and assessor of the French Mixed Court. The last came because the hospital is on French territory.

The occurrence of Tuesday night brings again before the public the desirability of extending the Settlement lines to take in the district along the North Szechuen Road which is now Chinese. The matter is pending at Peking, where certain technicalities have caused a hitch. It is hoped that the shooting will hurry the matter.

The two physicians appointed to examine the wounded started on a round of the hospitals yesterday. They saw the Chapei policeman who is supposed to have started it. The Chinese authorities expressed regret that the bullets taken from this man's body were thrown away. They said these might have aided in clearing certain points of the strange affair.

### The Weather

Threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 62.2 and the minimum 57.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.9 and 52.9.

## *Three Irish Rebel Leaders Executed; Others Jailed; Secretary Birrell Resigns*

### Pearse, Clarke and Macdonagh Shot by Order Of Court-Martial; Birrell Says Unanimity Is Preserved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—The Irish rebels are being tried by field court-martial, under the Defence of the Realm Act. As soon as their sentences are confirmed, the public will be informed.

Rebels whose cases cannot be taken immediately are being sent to England. The cases of women implicated in the rebellion are being considered.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that the three signatories to the republican proclamation issued by the rebels in Ireland were court-martialled and shot today.

The men shot were Pearse, T. J. Clarke and T. Macdonagh. Three others were sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The dead in Dublin hospitals alone total 66 soldiers and 122 rebels and civilians. 179 buildings were destroyed or damaged by fire.

Major-General Sir John Maxwell, whose conduct of the operations in Ireland has given the greatest satisfaction, has issued an order, thanking the troops for their splendid behavior under the trying conditions of street-fighting. He says that, owing to the excellent direction of their officers and the tireless effort of the troops, all the surviving rebels in Dublin have now surrendered unconditionally.

He is especially grateful to the Irish regiments for so largely helping to crush the rising.

**Secretary Birrell Resigns**

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has resigned.

Mr. Birrell, in the House of Commons, made a personal statement, which was frequently interrupted by Mr. Laurence Ginnell, Independent Nationalist member for West Meath, who shouted against "the Government's Hunnish conduct in shooting the rebels."

Mr. Birrell said that there would be an inquiry into the history of the Irish administration, in which he would participate and it would be unwise for him, on the present occasion, to speak of the grave events which were so fresh in his mind. He admitted that he made an untrue estimate of the Sinn Fein movement and, when the insurrection had been quelled, he resigned and his resignation was accepted. There was no other course.

His error had not proceeded from lack of thought, consideration and duty. His whole thought had been to present an unbroken Ireland to the common foe.

He emphasised that the unanimity of Ireland had been preserved. This was no Irish rebellion.

The Premier said that the House had listened to Mr. Birrell with sympathy and emotion. He had possessed the sympathy of his colleagues to an exceptional degree.

**Irish Leaders' Testimony**

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, affirmed that Mr. Birrell had honestly done his best for Ireland. He appealed to the Government not to treat with undue hardship the masses concerned in the recent outbreak.

Sir Edward Carson agreed that Mr. Birrell's policy had been actuated by a desire to preserve the unity of Ireland. "No true Irishman could call for vengeance on the mass of the insurgents."

General Botha, Premier of South Africa, telegraphed to Mr. John Redmond, expressing heartfelt sympathy and regret that a small section of Ireland is jeopardising the great cause and the hope that the Irish people will follow Mr. Redmond's line of action and that his policy will be successful. Mr. Redmond replied, sincerely thanking General Botha, on behalf of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people.

## *Bullets Quell German Mobs' Peace Demands*

### *Widespread Riots Are Most Serious Since War Began; Many Women Killed*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—There has been the most serious rioting recently in Germany since the outbreak of war. Vast mobs, principally composed of women, demanded peace, amid exciting scenes, in Berlin, Munich, Kiel, Chemnitz and other cities, while in the rural districts the peasant women implored the return of their husbands and sons from the war.

Already, the fact that women have been killed or wounded is reported, though the German authorities are endeavoring to prevent the publication of such details.

Speakers at Potsdam, amid the frantic cheers of a huge gathering of workers, advocated immediate peace. The police made charges on the crowds and many arrests occurred.

## *Battersby Is the First War Writer Wounded*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—The first British newspaper correspondent to be wounded is Mr. Provost-Battersby, who was struck in the stomach by a shell, when visiting a section of the front in France with a British General.

## *L. 20, Crippled, Falls at Stavanger*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stavanger, May 3.—The Zeppelin L.20 has descended in an inlet near Stavanger, apparently damaged.

## MESOPOTAMIA CAPTIVES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 3.—A wireless message states that the British prisoners in Mesopotamia will be sent to Anatolia.

## *Three Dutch Indies Firms Black-Listed*

### *Barred From Trading With British; Java Bode Restored to Favor*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—The Gazette notifies that three more firms in the Dutch East Indies are added to the commercial black list, but the newspaper Java Bode is now removed from it.

## 100 ZEPPELIN BOMBS KILL 6 MEN, 3 WOMEN

### 29 Others Injured in Raid Extending from Scotland To North Norfolk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—There were heavy rain-storms over England, last night, when the Zeppelin raid occurred.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, announced that a Zeppelin crossed over the East Coast, last night and dropped some bombs on agricultural land. There were no casualties and no damage was done.

He stated that he had not received full particulars of the Yorkshire raid.

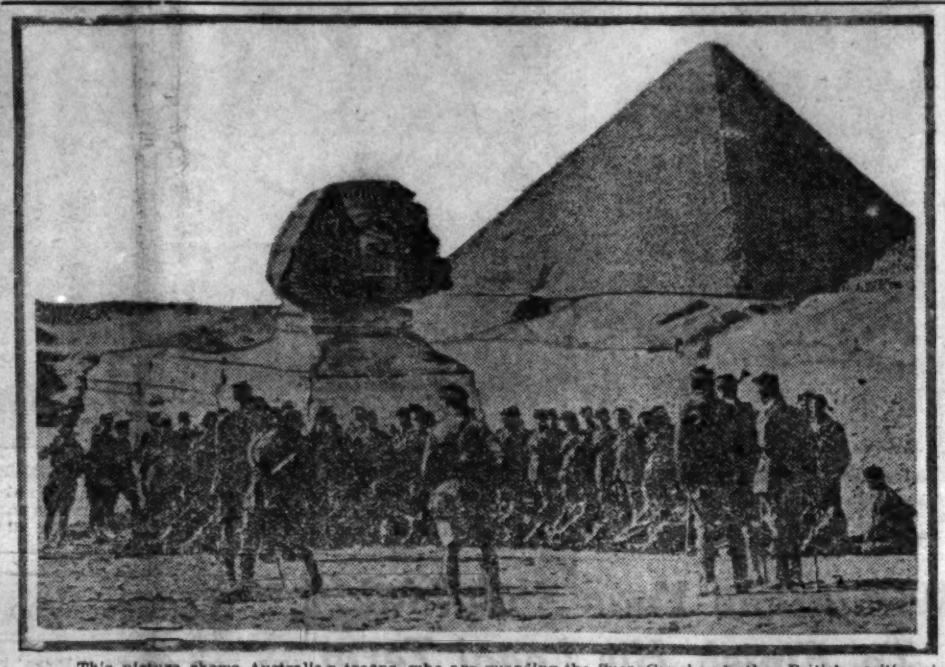
The Press Bureau announces: Six men and three women were killed and nineteen men and ten women injured in the raid last night.

Five or six air-ships, possibly more, were engaged at points as far apart as Rattray Head, in Aberdeen and the north coast of Norfolk. Only two attempts, however, were made to penetrate inland.

About 100 bombs were dropped in widely scattered localities, a large number of them falling in uninhabited areas, or the sea. The casualties all occurred in a single locality, where eighteen houses were damaged, except for two persons slightly injured elsewhere.

Only twice did the raiders come within range of anti-aircraft guns, when they immediately retreated.

## In the Shadow of the Sphinx and Pyramids



This picture shows Australian troops, who are guarding the Suez Canal and other British positions in Egypt, resting after a march, in the shadow of the Great Pyramids of Cheops and the Sphinx, which has looked down in silent scrutiny upon the soldiers of the Pharoahs, the Romans, Napoleon's troops and the British.

## *Waterfront Crowded With Tied-up Vessels; Still No Overtures*

### *Engineers' Chief Demand Is For Higher Wages; Ask 30 To 20 per cent Raise*

The shipping crisis that has resulted from the strike of skippers, officers and engineers on the China coast remained unchanged yesterday. Both sides are apparently preparing for a long and bitter fight. Members of the China Coast Officers Guild and of the Marine Engineers' Guild said that their line of perfect co-operation and defense remained without a gap. On the other hand, the China-Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company have apparently dug themselves in behind bags of inexhaustible capital and resigned themselves to tiring the opposition out.

The guilds said that yesterday passed without any overtures of a settlement having been made. Offers of a board of arbitration that had been made by the British Consulate fell flat when the strikers announced that they had determined to stand firmly for all their demands.

Whatever can be said of the financial suffering the companies are going through, or the pinch that has been manifested in shipping circles by the practically complete tie-up of the two largest coast lines, the strike so far has certainly been a "gentleman's strike." All communications have been made and received with a courtesy that would do credit to exchanges between diplomats. The officers have used no force except moral suasion on those not in their organizations.

The Suiwo, of the Jardine, Matheson line, was expected to sail early this morning. But her skipper and engineer are not members of the striking guilds. The engineer is one of the 5 in that line who do not belong to the organization.

Effects of the strike are become painfully evident along the Shanghai waterfront. The tie-up is crowding the docks and anchorages with idle steamers. It is said that each of these vessels costs its owner £150 for every day she lies motionless.

The following steamers from the China Navigation Coy., and the Indo-China Navigation Coy., are now tied up in harbor, owing to the walk out: I.-C. N. Co.— Esang, Kingsing, Luenho. C. N. Co.—Chekiang, Chenan, Ichang, Nganking, Pakhoi, Poyang, Shansi, Shangking, Shangtung, Shuntien, Tamsui, Wenchow, Wuchang, Yangchow, Anhui.

The demands of the Marine Engineers' Guild differ little from those made by the skippers and officers. For one thing, they are placed in a different order. The Officers' Guild had at the heads of its demands recognition for the organization. After that came the 15 and 25% increase in pay. The de-

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Soy Chee Shareholders Vote Against Naming Inspector To Investigate Books Shortage*

The storm which many expected to develop at yesterday's extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., at the Chamber of Commerce, did not [illegible]. It was called on the demand of certain shareholders to vote on the suggestion to appoint an inspector to go into the matter of alleged defalcations amounting to Tls. 250,000.

However, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, the chairman, very evidently satisfied the majority of the shareholders. His explanation amounted to the fact that a very careful investigation had been made already, that the irregularities did not necessarily mean that the company was short of the huge sum named, that the cause was negligence more than a criminal proceeding and that, in any case, it was not possible to fix a criminal charge on anyone.

Under the circumstances, a further investigation could only elicit the same facts, without any different result and would probably impede work at the mill. Mr. R. U. Hummel led a small party in opposition, insisting on a further investigation, but was easily beaten, though the directors did not vote.

Later, Mr. Hummel raised the point of what he considers the excessive remuneration of the general managers, but again without success.

The extraordinary meeting was held first, Mr. Arnhold presiding, supported by Messrs. J. C. Dyer (director), D. McNeill and G. H. Wright (legal advisers), E. A. Mackay (the new auditor) and J. A. Moller (secretary). The chairman said:

**Chairman's Explanation**

The present extraordinary meeting has been called to consider a resolution which has been submitted at the request of sundry shareholders that an inspector be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and furnish to each shareholder a printed report of the result of his investigations.

Before putting this resolution to the meeting and inviting discussion thereon, I wish to place the whole position before you fully and if, after hearing what has actually occurred and what steps have been taken by your directors, you still consider it advisable that such an inspector be appointed, the resolution will not be opposed by the directors.

In 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, the late general managers were not satisfied with the way matters were being conducted at the mill and steps were taken to change the European staff. Arrangements were also made for the late secretary to reside at the mill, in order that a closer control might be kept on what was going on and that economies might thereby be effected wherever possible.

On dispensing with the late secretary's services, last September, the new secretary, Mr. Moller, immediately discovered that the accounts could not be correct and, after a long and very careful investigation, was ascertained that, from the time the late secretary resided at the mill, instead of economies having been made, the expenses had risen enormously, as also the cost of all mill supplies, etc. and this had been concealed from the general managers and directors by incorrectly stating the total values of stocks, etc., when submitting the monthly rough balance sheet.

**Bad To Worse**

In other words, the steps which were taken by your directors to ensure a better control had resulted in the very opposite having occurred, owing to the dishonesty of the late secretary. The greater part of the discrepancies, as you will have seen from the accounts, was incurred in 1914 and partly in 1913 and should have been discovered at the time of the audit.

The late auditor, Mr. Reid, was, when the 1914 accounts were audited, absent and the audit was undertaken by one of his assistants and it is possible that, had he been here himself, he would have discovered the discrepancies. It is, however, quite certain that, had they been discovered, as they should have been at the time of the audit, the steps which have since been taken would have been undertaken earlier in the year and, consequently, the working account would have been considerably affected thereby.

In the meantime, with the exception of myself, the whole board of directors, the secretary and the whole European staff of the mill have been changed and, in fairness to these, if for no other reason, it was obviously desirable that, in addition to the close investigation which was undertaken by the present secretary and general managers, an independent investigation should be undertaken. The directors therefore instructed Mr. Mackay, when undertaking the audit of the company's accounts, to carefully investigate matters and his report after doing so has been circulated to the shareholders, together with the accounts.

**Nature of Discrepancies**

The nature of the discrepancies is, as has been stated in Mr. Mackay's report:—

(1) That the general mill stores and material had been supplied at absurdly high prices.

(2) That the native wages calculated in cash have been converted by the compradore at excessively favorable rates.

In the meantime, the storekeeper, who was found to be responsible for

(Continued on Page 8)

## ASQUITH PROPOSES FULL CONSCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Will Impose Military Service on All Men 18 To 41 Years Old

### HOUSE FAVORABLE

### First Reading Is Passed By Commons; Includes Earlier Scheme

### LABOR S SUPPORT

### With Free Hand Only Half A Dozen Likely To Oppose Measure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—The Military Service Bill has passed its first reading.

Mr. Asquith introduced the Bill, which extends compulsion to all males from 18 to 41 years of age and includes the minor provisions he mentioned on April 26—firstly, the prolongation of the service of time-expired men till the end of the war; secondly, the transference of Territorials to any units where they are needed; thirdly, that exempted men shall be liable for service immediately their certificates of exemption expire and also that there shall be a special reserve of men employed in civil work, but available for military purposes, in the event of an emergency.

The provisions of the Bill become operative thirty days after it has passed and all men affected by it will be given a month of grace. Youths reaching the age of 18 will be allowed a month to enlist voluntarily.

The Labor party met after Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons and it was decided that its members were free to vote on the Compulsion Bill. This means that only half-a-dozen of them will oppose the Bill.

Melbourne, May 3.—The Federal War Committee has informed the Government that it does not believe that Australia is adequately represented at the front. It recommends that the Government should fix an early date for a minimum number of new recruits and intimate that, if the number is not forthcoming on the specified date, the whole question of voluntaryism will be reviewed.

Mr. G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defence, states that the Cabinet has considered the matter and a statement will be made when Parliament meets.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru May 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru May 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. May 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s Tenyo M. May 9
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. May 21

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin...May 15
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos...May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Yokohama on Tuesday, May 2, and is due to arrive here on or about May 8, per O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru.

The Canadian mail of April 30 was due at Yokohama on May 2, and here on May 8, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

# VERDUN ROAD FINALLY BLOCKED TO GERMANS

### French Position Is Bettered Every Day; Rush First Line East of Meuse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 4.—The French Commandant affirms that every day betters his initiative in the operations in the region of Verdun. The road seems to be definitely blocked to the German assailer.

East of the Meuse, the last fights began on Monday evening. After a short artillery preparation, the French, in half-an-hour, carried the first line trench between Fort Douaumont and Caillette Wood.

A few hours afterwards, the Germans sheltered under Chauffour Wood and prepared an attack, which the French artillery stopped immediately by a crushing fire.

On Wednesday, the Germans lost the 200 meters of ground between Hill 265 and Mort Homme, gained in two months of costly efforts. A trench several meters long, close to the Bethincourt-Cumieres Road, which had been strongly organised by the enemy, has ceased to be threatening to the French.

To the north, the French lines now run north of Mort Homme, on to Bethincourt, to the Cumieres road and, to the west, near the crossing of the Bethincourt-Chattancourt and Bethincourt-Cumieres roads. The Germans' hope of occupying Hill 295 is fading away more and more, although they claim that they already hold that Hill.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: There were only artillery duels at Mort Homme and Douaumont. The French long-range guns did destructive work against the enemy's railways eastward of Vigneulles.

The Germans, after an artillery preparation with tear-shells, made a small attack in the Argonnes and were promptly driven back.

## *Germans Force Way Into Belgian Line*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 3.—Western theater.—North of Dixmuide, German detachments, in connection with a surprise by fire, entered the Belgian line and made several dozen prisoners.

In the Four-de-Paris sector, German patrols advanced into the second French line and returned with several prisoners. On both sides of the Meuse, the situation is unchanged.

First Lieutenant von Althaus shot down his 6th enemy aeroplane, above the Caillette forest. Another French aeroplane was brought down in an air-fight south of Thiaumont.

Two other aeroplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, south of the Talou ridge and a fifth was brought down by machine-gun fire near Hardoumont. The pilot of the last-mentioned aeroplane is dead and the observer severely wounded.

# Last Rites Over American Soldiers Slain by Villistas in Columbus Raid

This photograph was taken as the army chaplain at Columbus, N. M., was reading the burial service over the dead bodies of American troopers slain by Villistas in the raid on the town. To avenge the death of these soldiers and the nine civilians who also died, pierced by the bullets of the outlaw band, the United States has entered Mexico with a punitive expedition to search out and capture or kill Francisco Villa.

# *Will Allow Yuan Shih-k'ai To Finish His Legal Term*

*Ostasiatische Lloyd*

Peking, May 5.—It is reported in Chinese official circles that Chen Yi, Chiangchun of Szechuen, General Tsai Ao of Yunnan, Chang Ching-yao, Chief Commander of the Government troops and General Chang Tso-lin, acting Chiangchun of Fengtien, in telegrams have agreed with Yuan Shih-k'ai remaining in office, at least until his legal term has expired. General Chang Hua-chih, Garrison Commander of Kalgan, is also opposed to the retirement of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Lio Chung-yu, Chinese Minister to Tokio, arrived at Peking yesterday.

Canton, May 3.—Tsen Chun-hsuan has announced that he has been appointed Governor of the two Kwang provinces. In reality, however, Lung Chi-kwang still remains the master in Kwangtung. In spite of occasional local unrest, the population is slowly gaining confidence again.

**Peace Conference Here**

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao in behalf of the Southern Republicans has sent a telegram to Premier Tuan Chi-jui stating that if the first demand proposed by the South can be recognised by the Peking government, delegates should be appointed and sent to meet the Southern delegates at Shanghai who have already been appointed by Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The so-called first demand is that Yuan Shih-k'ai shall resign and be succeeded by Vice-President Li Yuan-hung as provided in Art. 3 of the Provisional Constitution.

It is understood that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has been appointed by the independent provinces as the Chief Representative to attend the Peace Conference which is going to be held in Shanghai.

**Yuan Answers Critics**

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatches:

General Tuan Chi-jui, on receipt of telegrams requesting the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai, showed them to the latter. Yuan has informed General Tuan Chi-jui as follows:—"The abdication must be decided by himself. There are about 100,000 soldiers sent to the south and about 100,000 soldiers still in the north and it is doubtful if these troops will obey his successor. (2) It is also doubtful whether the Chiangchun of all provinces will obey his successor. (3) Whether his successor would be able to pull through the financial difficulties at present. As he feels much uneasiness in regard to these three items he has not expressed his decision yet."

**Bomb at Tsinanfu**

Tsinanfu, May 4.—At 9 p.m. on May 3rd a bomb explosion took place in the native city and commercial mart in Tsinanfu. The citizens of Tsinanfu believed that military troubles had taken place and commenced to take refuge, causing much confusion. However the troops helped to pacify the populace and all the town has become quiet. The cause of the trouble was that the assassin parties of the Revolutionaries had thrown bombs in different parts of the town. There was no damage to human life or live stock but all the people were much alarmed.

Bad characters taking advantage of the trouble commenced looting.

# 'The Man Who Stayed at Home'

"The Man who stayed at Home' is just the kind of play that appeals to all tastes. It is topical; it has a story that is full of interest and thrills from the very start; and it contains plenty of humorous lines and situations.

Mr. Compton Coutts played the part of "The Man who stayed at Home." We all remembered his wonderful "Grumpy" and expected big things from him in the new part. He did not disappoint us. He was splendid. He played the 'silly ass' to perfection. But the wonderful thing about his portrayal was the fact that despite the laughter that greeted his every entrance or exit and also his lines and actions he was able when occasion required to pull his audience together and carry them over a heavy situation. We congratulate Mr. Compton Coutts on his fine work.

Second honors must undoubtedly go to Miss Evelyn Shelley whose "Fraulein Schroeder" was as clever a piece of character acting as one could wish to see. She had a difficult part with a trying dialect but she won against every obstacle and thoroughly satisfied the great audience. Mr. Johnny Osborne was very funny as "John Preston." Although we doubt whether that gentleman should have been endowed with so many musical comedy methods in a straight play we laughed heartily at the results.

Mr. Phil Carlton was quite sincere in his portrayal of Carl Sanderson the German spy. He looked very English however and probably got more sympathy from the other side of the footlights than the part called for. Miss Betty Linley was good as "Miriam Lee". The same must be said of the "Molly Preston" so charmingly played by Miss Marjorie Manners.

Mr. Edward Granby was convincing as "Fritz" and Miss Dorothea Temple as "Mrs. Sanderson" gave an excellent interpretation. Good work was also put in by Miss Mary Linley, Mr. Leyland Hodgson and Miss Phyllis Ashwell.

Tonight: "The Country Girl."

## GERMAN FLYERS BUSY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, May 3.—Eastern theater.—The Admiralty reports: On May 1, the military establishments at Mohnsund and Pernau were attacked by a German naval airship, which landed unharmed.

German naval aeroplanes bombed the military establishments and aviation station at Papenholm, on the island of Oesel. The squadron returned unharmed, after having observed good effects.

An enemy air-squadron started the same day against the German naval establishments at Windau, but was forced by the defence to return, without carrying out its purpose.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, May 3.—Russian theater.—East of Rarancze, an Austro-Hungarian aviator shot down an enemy aeroplane.

Italian theater.—The engagements in the Adamello sector are continuing. There were violent artillery combats near Riva and in the Col-di-Lana sector.

An Italian attack aginst the Rotwand summit was repulsed.

# Waterfront Crowded With Tied-up Vessels

(Continued from Page 1)

mands of the engineers are given below:

That Engineers be granted an increase of wages equivalent to 30% for Chief Engineers and 20% for Junior Engineers.

That Chief Engineers' pay be increased in regard to seniority over the same interval of time as the Masters.

That nine months leave be given every five years, on half pay.

That Chief Engineers be given the equivalent in money of a first class return passage by mail route, Juniors a second class return passage under same conditions as regards money so that the men can travel in the most suitable way to themselves.

That there be compulsory retirement, with suitable pension, at 60 years of age, with optional retirement at 55 years.

That the Marine Engineers Guild must be recognised by all firms on the China coast and all business matters in connection with engineers must be referred to it.

# *Holland Having Problem Of Own With War Babies*

The Hague, Netherlands.—The "war baby," about which there was so much talk in England at an earlier stage of the war, is not unknown in Holland. While the Netherlands are not actually at war an army of over 300,000 men has been quartered in all parts of the country since August 1, 1914. The official statistics, just issued, consequently show that there was an increase in the number of illegitimate births in the first 10 months of last year, although not a considerable one and not recorded in every province, two or three of the provinces even showing a decrease as compared with 1914.

Another point of interest connected with the war is that a smaller numbef of marriages have taken place in this country since the first days of the mobilization—particularly in the southern provinces, which adjoin Belgium and have therefore seen most of war's ravages.


# YU-YUEN ROAD

*We have for sale some of the choicest building lots on Yu-yuen Road, varying in size from 2 to 10 mow and in price according to location. We shall be pleased to show you these and other lots at your convenience.*

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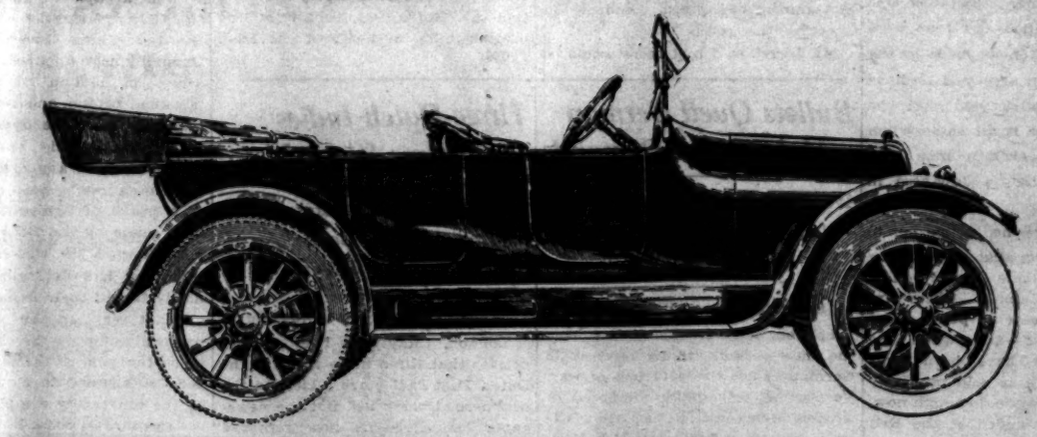

# A Real Family Car At A Low Price

No other automobile at anywhere near the price offers half the advantages of this new Overland. It has a powerful motor; electric starting and ligh ing system; 104 inch (2642 mm.) wheel-base; cantilever springs; large tyres; demoun able rims; streamline body design.

In every respect it compares favorably with many cars costing much more money.

And it is not only in purchase price that you save. The unusually light weight of the car—only 2160 pounds—makes it exceedingly economical in operation.

Yet it is surprisingly roomy, providing ample accommodation for five adults.

It is a real family car in every respect.

And anyone in the family can drive it.

The soft, comfortable seat cushions are built over long coiled springs.

The electric control buttons are right on the steering column, where you do not have to lean forward to reach them.

To start the motor you merely press a foot button in the floor.

Anyone can operate the easy working clutch.

When you ride in this new Overland you will know this is the ideal combination of a thoroughly modern automobile at a very moderate price.

*Specification*

*Long Stroke Block Motor*
*Electric Starter—Electric Lights*
*High Tension Magneto Ignition*
*Electric switches on steering column*
*Right hand drive—center levers*
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# GERMAN STOWAWAY CAPTURES STEAMER

### Holds Up Captain of British Freighter Matoppa and Terrorizes Crew of 43

### TAKES MONEY AND PAPERS

### Captured by Coastguards After Being in Control From Sandy Hook

Lewes, Del., March 30.—Armed with a brace of revolvers a German stowaway Wednesday night seized the steamship Matoppa off Sandy Hook, locked the Captain a prisoner in his own cabin, cowed the crew of forty into subjection, seized the ship's papers and money and then held his piratical sway for nineteen hours unhampered. In trying to escape ashore he was cornered by a pilot boat and a coast patrol launch and surrendered without firing a shot.

The man who gave the name of Ernest Schiller and his home as Hoboken, N. J., is held a prisoner here, while the Federal authorities are wrestling over his disposition. As the act of piracy was committed outside the three-mile limit, the United States Government may claim no jurisdiction in the matter, and hand the German over to the British authorities.

The prisoner is a smooth faced, educated German about 24 years old, tall and slender. He asserts that he lived for years in England.

**Headed for New York**

Lewes, Del., March 31.—Ernest Schiller, the German stowaway who seized the British steamer Matoppa yesterday, is on his way to New York in custody of Acting Detective Sergeant Valentine Correll and other detectives of the New York Police Department, who are accompanied as a precaution by Justice of the Peace Register, Immigration Inspector Charles Reiss, and Dr. Messick, the Quarantine physician who examined Schiller after he was lodged in prison here last night.

He was taken from the jail here tonight and put into an automobile which started for Harrington, whence the journey will be continued by train. The detectives said they had received information that attempts would be made to rescue Schiller, and with the consent of the local authorities they had decided to take him to New York.

Schiller made many statements during the day and wound up with one tonight which he said was the truth. This statement was made to Detective Correll, Immigration Inspector Reiss, and Justice of the Peace Register under promise that he would not be put back on the Matoppa to be turned over to the British Government at St. Lucia, W. I., where the ship would halt for coal.

"For God's sake don't send me to the British," he entreated, "for I know what they would do to me. I have nothing to live for and will gladly die, but not at the hands of the English if I can help it."

**Talks of Four Accomplices**

Schiller told of how he had planned with four other men he had met in New York, and upon whom he had spent his money in Hoboken saloons, to hold up some British ship at sea. He said he was broke, desperate, and got on the wrong ship after his confederates had separated from him. He had intended to hide on the City of Sparta, which, he said, he happened to know was carrying £2,000 British money in one bag in the Captain's chest. He did not know whether his accomplices-to-be were on the City of Sparta or had remained in Hoboken.

"It was a wild scheme of mine," he said, "to rob a ship and kill if necessary. It would not have been murder; it would not have been robbery; it would have been the game of war, and I am a German.

With the assistance of his confederates, who are seamen, he continued, he expected to run the City of Sparta into Norfolk and claim her as a German prize. With the cash in hand he could have lived aboard her in comfort while the British, German, and United States Governments thrashed out the case. Eventually, he figured, the ship would have been declared a German prize, with him the captor. His aim was to win money and renown and be looked upon as a popular idol by the people of Germany, as was the skipper of the famous Moewe.

"In making war on England," he went on, "I am guilty of nothing more than a breach of the neutrality laws of this country. I was peacefully practicing my profession of textile engineer in Hull, England, when the war broke out. A friend of mine was arrested, charged with signaling with calcium lights to the raiding Zeppelins. He was shot and I was arrested. I had committed no offense, but I was shut up in a dirty jail and greatly humiliated, although there was no evidence against me.

"I told the Hull officials that if they persisted in persecuting me on account of my German nativity they would pay for it dearly. They could find no excuse for shooting me, so they punished me by exiling me from the country and I came to America. I spent some time in Danbury, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., and finally went to Boston where I secured employment with a textile company.

"All the time I was thirsting for revenge on the English and I used to lie awake at night studying how to get square. When I had formed my plan I went to Hoboken."

Schiller repeated that there were no bombs on the Matoppa. He told the captain and crew there were in order to terrorize them. He succeeded in that. The local pilots who helped to bring the ship in and left her this morning say the mates were patrolling the decks with belaying pins to prevent the coolie seamen from jumping overboard.

**Captain Says He Was Helpless**

Captain Richard Bergner of the Matoppa admits that had Schiller ordered him and his men to put off in the boats for the shore they would have done so without a moment's hesitation.

"What could I do?" asked the captain of his interviewers. "He had guns and I and my crew had none. I was convinced that he had bombs placed in various parts of the ship and would blow us up. My plan really was to wait until he fell asleep from exhaustion, then snap him in irons and hold him prisoner in the brig until we reached St. Lucia, our first port of call for coal I planned to turn the man over to the British Government officials there."

Captain Bergner, who is forty years old, hails from London, England. His staff consists of the following: First Officer, John Cavanaught; Second Officer, Alex McLurean; Third Officer, Clarence Chubb; Chief Engineer, Tom Terriss; Second Engineer, John Harris; Third Engineer, Charles Robertson, and Fourth and Fifth Engineers Peters and Law. The crew as already intimated, are coolies.

## Stowaway and Captain He Captured

ABOVE: FREDERICK ERNEST SCHILLER © PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER, SUPPLIED BY I.T.S. BELOW: CAPT. RICHARD BERGNER

## *Free Sugar Repealed; Kitchin Bill Now Law*

Washington, April 23.—The United States senate late yesterday passed the Kitchin bill, providing for the repeal of the Underwood tariff clause placing sugar upon the free list, and that measure is now law.

The former senate amendment providing that sugar should go upon the free list on May 1, 1920, was withdrawn, and the bill was enacted in the same form as approved by the house of representatives.

# ARTIFICIAL DIAMOND IS AGAIN REPORTED

### Geneva Scientist Is Said To Have Produced Stone Which Stands All Tests

Paris, March 30.—A Geneva despatch says that a method of producing the synthetic diamond, long sought by scientists, appears to have been discovered. The Geneva *Tribune*, speaking of the reported discovery, says:

"Research work is being carried out at the Geneva Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry on the separation of carbonic anhydrides in the form of snow by chlorophylous pyridine in solution and other nitrous organic liquids. In the residue, besides free carbons of varying weight, have been found very hard and very heavy white tetrahedral and octohedral crystals which burned without leaving ashes and were insoluble in aqua regia, possessing, as far as the analyses made up to the present show, all the properties of the diamond."

**New York Experts Doubts**

New York, March 31.—Dr. George F. Kunz, who is generally regarded as the foremost gem expert of the world, was told yesterday of the reported discovery from Geneva. He said that from the facts contained in the despatch it was impossible to pass an opinion on the value of the reported discovery. He was inclined to believe that the results of the experiments would not prove satisfactory.

Dr. Kunz explained that there have been hundred of reports of the manufacture of the synthetic diamond. A French scientist, Henri Moissan, succeeded in producing one-half carat of diamond dust after 300 experiments. This dust was discernible only by microscopic observation and its production had cost 2,000 times the actual value of a similar quantity of natural diamond dust. Moissan's disappointment led him to give up the search for a synthetic diamond. Since then, although many scientists have reported the production of an artificial diamond, no one has actually succeeded in even duplicating the French experimenters' achievement.

The search for the synthetic diamond has gone on in this country as well as in Europe. Dr. Kunz told of a well known American inventor, whose name he would not divulge, who believed he had produced a diamond. He brought the stone to Dr. Kunz, who discovered without delay that it was nothing but a salt crystal.


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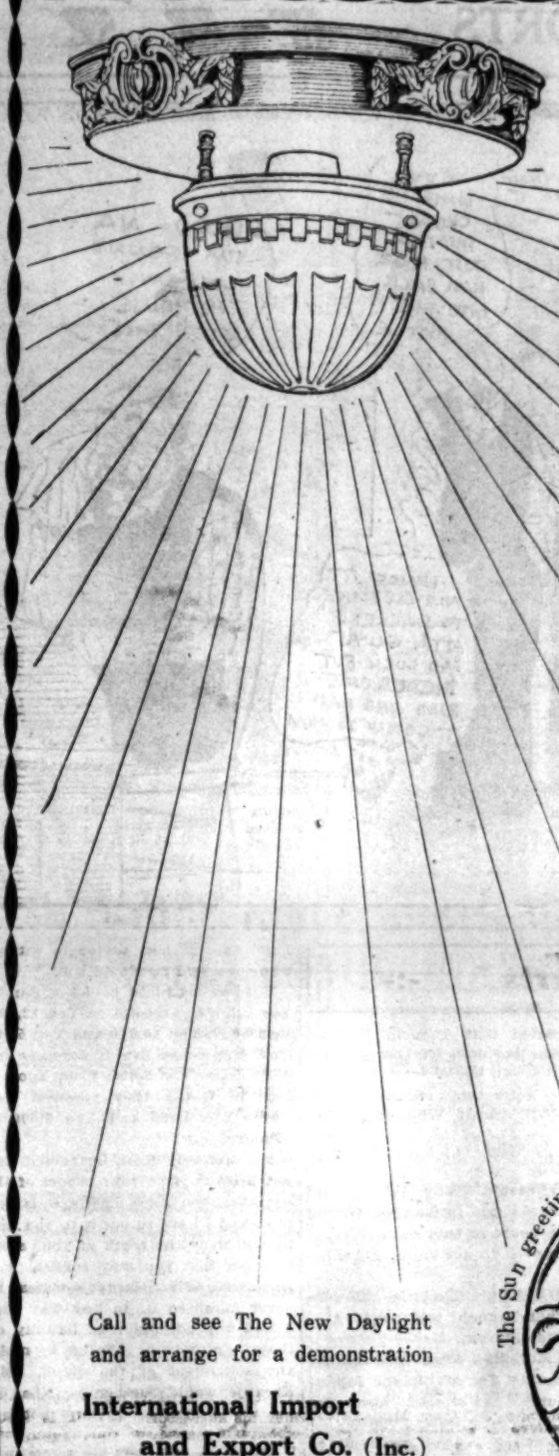

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Cutting Virginia Leaf

# INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WELL THE BIG FATHEAD — IT SERVES HIM RIGHT. HE TOLD US THAT FRESH AIR WOULD CURE A COLD — HE'S GOT A PIP NOW
MY HEAD WAS NEAR FROZE ALL WINTER FROM HIS OPEN WINDOW
HE'S TRYING TO CURE IT WITH THE BLACK BOTTLE
YE-AH — WHEN HE CROAKS THEY'LL JUST POUR HIM BACK INTO THE BOTTLE
GOOD — NA — I'M GONNA LIVE IN A HOTHOUSE AFTER THIS
I KNOW IT AIN'T CLUBLIKE TO SNICKER ATTA GUY'S BAD LUCK BUT THERE'S ONE BIRD WHO HAD IT COMIN' TO HIM
INDOOR SPORTS.
SYMPATHIZING WITH THE FRESH AIR HOUND WHO GOT A COLD HIMSELF (FROM THE WINDOW)

## -:- In the Courts -:-

**Broken Contract Alleged**

A further adjournment was taken yesterday after a second hearing of the claim of Mr. Odanaka, trading as Sandai Yoko, against S. S. Karanje, trading as Row and Co., in which plaintiffs sue for over Tls. 70,000 on alleged breach of soda ash and caustic soda contracts which was continued in H. M. Supreme Court, before Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, with Mr. Matsuoka, appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. D. McNeill, with Mr. W. S. Fleming, for defendants.

Mr. McNeill continued his cross-examination of plaintiff, dealing chiefly with the question of Row and Co.'s chops.

Q.—Would you be surprised to hear that S. S. Karanje never saw a certain chop on the contracts before in his life until the contracts were produced? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Yamamoto, of the Bank of Taiwan, handed in the accounts at the bank of Row and Co. and Taguchi.

Continuing the cross-examination of plaintiff:

Mr. McNeill—The defendant says that this chop "for manager" is one which has never been used by W. Row and Co. in their business? A.—I do not know if they were using it or not.

Q.—The words are "For Manager?" A.—I did not know very well who the manager was. I heard Mr. Taguchi was doing most of the work.

Q.—Do you think it was a wise thing to do to begin this new business, soda ash business, by accepting an order over the telephone? A.—It was a quick transaction.

Q.—Was it a wise thing? A.—What do you mean by wise?

His Lordship—Prudent.

A.—I think there is no risk in doing business by telephone, not even in making contracts.

Q.—You knew the voice on the telephone? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was the voice of Taguchi? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you thought his telephone order was as good as a written contract? A.—Yes, of course I did.

Q.—When it came to written contracts you thought if Taguchi said it was all right it was all right? A.—Certainly I did.

Q.—I put it to you that you relied, throughout these soda ash transactions, on Taguchi? A.—On Taguchi and the other partners of Row and Co.

Q.—I put it to you you knew the business was that of Taguchi and not of Row and Co.? A.—I did not believe so. From the beginning I believed it was the business of Row and Co.

Mr. McNeill at this stage handed in a letter of February 8, 1916, written by Taguchi. Witness recognised the signature as that of Taguchi. The letter stated that Taguchi had not been doing business for Row and Co. but on his own behalf.

On the letter being read to witness, Mr. McNeill asked: What do you say to that?

Witness asked to have the letter again read.

His Lordship—Why do you not answer at once, instead of trifling with the court in this way?

Witness—I do not know this thing at all.

His Lordship—That is different from what Taguchi told you? A.—Yes, quite different.

Mr. McNeill—Were proceedings taken against Taguchi in the Japanese Court? A.—No, I have not heard.

Q.—I put it to you proceedings were taken on a soda ash contract. A.—I do not know.

His Lordship, after a short re-examination, questioned witness at length on to whom he paid the cheques on the completed contracts. Witness said these were given to Taguchi at the office of Row and Co. When they had the telephonic conversation, Taguchi told witness the goods were the goods of Row and Co.

Plaintiff's partner, Mr. M. Okotsu, was then called. He went to India in October last year and returned in February this year. On his return he heard of the trouble over the present claim and negotiations were entered into with defendant. There was a meeting at which witness with his partner and another Japanese, together with defendant and Mr. Wahil, were present. Witness asked for an answer as soon as possible and defendant agreed to do so. Witness, however, got no reply.

At another interview witness told Karanje it was a serious matter for himself and Odanaka as they had to carry out their contracts with Japan. Karanje offered terms which were not accepted and Karanje then said he had not enough money. Witness said he did not believe that and he would sue. Karanje said he had Tls. 4,000 or Tls. 5,000 and witness replied that their claim was about Tls. 80,000. Karanje said he could pay Tls. 8,000 but not that big sum. That was his last advice to witness who then said he would sue.

Witness produced books of Sandai Yodo showing receipt of Yen 12,000, Yen 6,000, Yen 10,000 and Yen 5,000 from a Japanese firm in January and in February Yen 5,000. From another firm in Osaka they received Yen 5,000, Yen 4,900 and Yen 5,000 in January.

Mr. McNeill—I am instructed that Mr. Karanje says your report of the conversations and meetings is not true, and I have to put it to you that he will deny the truth of your story in order that you may confirm it if you can. Mr. Karanje states he never admitted or in any way suggested any admission of liability on these contracts or offered to make any settlement of the claim. Mr. Karanje would further say that at the first interview he knew nothing about the matter.

Witness said he did not know that Row and Co. were to get the goods from Brunner, Mond. He knew Brunner, Mond refused to sell these goods to Japanese for export.

**Chartered Bank's Appeal**

The appeal of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in the case between it and the trustees of the estate of Mr. A. J. Simons, came up before the British Supreme Court yesterday. The appeal was taken against a decision of the British Consul at Tientsin. Further argument was required on one point involved but no date was named for presenting it.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the Bank and Mr. G. H. Wright for the trustees.

The Chief Judge said there was considerable difficulty in their minds on one point—that was, the nature of the transfer of these goods by the debtor to the bank. The judgment of the court below was not clear and the judge talked of a tortious act. Previously, if the goods were handed over to the bank there could be no tortious act but without going further into the mind of the Judge there it seemed that he had some idea in his mind that the bank acted irregularly in the matter.

He did not know how that might be. But the question as to preference—fraudulent or otherwise—depended on whether the goods were handed over to the bank in payment of the debt which was due from the debtor to them. If on the other hand the bank was merely in possession of those goods by licence, that was to say, that the goods were handed over by the debtor simply because he thought the bank was entitled to take possession in consequence of their being secured, then the question of fraudulent preference would not arise, because it would not be in the nature of payment of the debt.

The Court felt somewhat pressed on that point and thought it right—as the point had not been taken before them and in view of the very full jurisdiction given them to deal with appeals from the Provincial Courts—that they ought to point this out.

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## *Elastic Garters Now Luxury For Wealthy Classes Of Germany*

Vienna, Austria.—The scarcity of rubber elastic has caused all the garter factories in Austria-Hungary to close down, as well as most of those in Germany. Elastic garters and suspenders are no longer to be had, except where, here and there, a dealer has some stock left on his shelves. Elastic strings which could be bought before the war at the rate of $3 for 200 pounds, now cost from $18 to $24 for the same quantity, and are hard to get even at those prices. Thread has gone up from 70 cents to $2, and dystuffs have also doubled in price.

### SHUNNED LIQUOR FOR $10,000

La Crosse, Wis., March 24.—On the showing that he had not smoked cigarettes or drunk intoxicating liquor up to the time he was 25, Lucien T. Reid, lawyer aged 26, has been awarded an inheritance of $10,000 left him by his grandfather, the late Horace A. Taylor of Hudson, Wis., and Washington. Mr. Taylor specified in his will that his grandson should lead an exemplary life and refrain from use of cigarettes and liquor up to the time he was 25.

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## SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

# THIS IS RED-LETTER DAY FOR RAILWAY ATHLETES

### Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Lines In Competitions

This is the great day of the year in local railway athletic circles, for today the annual joint field meet of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railway athletes will be held.

It will be an honor for the railway team which secures most points, and the keen interest felt by all is shown by the fact that 85 competitors have entered for the principal events.

Special trains will leave Shanghai at 1.30 and 2.15 p.m. to convey members and their friends to the Markham Road Recreation Ground, where the meet is to take place. The following is a list of competitors, with their running numbers attached:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | T. V. Tsang | 44 | Se Ah San |
| 2 | M. Nien | 45 | Pang Se Fok |
| 3 | K. L. Wong | 46 | C. H. Chang |
| 4 | Y. Loo | 47 | Wong Li Kwei |
| 5 | C. Y. Ku | 48 | W. C. Ho |
| 6 | S. Y. Ching | 49 | W. S. Siu |
| 7 | S. C. Yoh | 50 | G. Danson |
| 8 | Y. T. Don | 51 | A. T. Wong |
| 9 | L. Chang | 52 | J. D. Read |
| 10 | K. P. King | 53 | H. T. Mousley |
| 11 | P. D. Sullivan | 54 | Y. W. Fan |
| 12 | Hsi Tsi Shang | 55 | Kolton T. Kiang |
| 13 | W. T. Manley | 56 | H. L. Cheng |
| 14 | Yan Sze Sung | 57 | T. C. Wu |
| 15 | C. H. Chieng | 58 | K. Li |
| 16 | Y. S. Ching | 59 | S. G. W. Chen |
| 17 | B. S. Wong | 60 | Sho Tong King |
| 18 | H. M. Morgan | 61 | C. L. W. Bailey |
| 19 | D. S. F. Chur | 62 | L. P. Quincey |
| 20 | J. Chan | 63 | Y. C. Tong |
| 21 | B. L. Cheetham | 64 | C. C. Wong |
| 22 | B. T. Vee | 65 | C. L. G. Wayne |
| 23 | H. C. Hoo | | |
| 24 | N. L. Soo | 66 | R. J. Glendinning |
| 25 | Z. Z. Tse | 67 | P. H. Phillips |
| 26 | T. K. Chu | 68 | D. S. Woo |
| 27 | C. S. King | 69 | T. Y. Liang |
| 28 | H. Y. Kwong | 70 | P. Y. Chow |
| 29 | T. N. Chang | 71 | T. M. Bai |
| 30 | K. F. Ying | 72 | S. C. Chien |
| 31 | K. L. Fong | 73 | C. C. Wong |
| 32 | F. S. Hu | 74 | P. C. Wong |
| 33 | T. K. Wong | 75 | K. F. Loo |
| 34 | S. McMurray | 76 | Z. D. Zung |
| 35 | F. Dunstan | 77 | C. C. Chien |
| 36 | D. P. Dai | 78 | F. C. Yuan |
| 37 | Shu Shang Yung | 79 | S. H. Lee |
| 38 | Tsao Shao Tao | 80 | U. T. Tsoh |
| 39 | Lok Pow Pow | 81 | T. Y. Kung |
| 40 | Chang Tuck Sung | 82 | Y. T. Wai |
| 41 | Oung Ah Shan | 83 | Y. S. Ching |
| 42 | Shang Sang Ching | 84 | D. McKay |
| 43 | Fong Hai Ling | 85 | W. K. Chun |

**Many Features**

Refreshments will be served, and every comfort for visitors provided. There is a long list of events, and the program is replete with witticisms. The prizes will be presented by Mrs. A. C. Clear.

A special attraction will be the railway band. Did you ever hear it? If not, then you ought to. Under Conductor Kwan you will be provided with plenty of music. Three clowns are promised, too. The railway men mean to make it a success, and they will. The competitors have been in hard training lately, and they are all fit. Herewith a list of the officials:—

President. T. C. Sun.

Vice-president. A. C. Clear.

Stewards: W. K. Chun, S. C. Chu, T. C. King, S. K. Shen, Chu Li Chi, R. J. Glendinning, D. McKay, C. S. B. Mayor-Cooke, W. J. Grey, J. C. Molony, J. McKay, Dr. P. H. Lo, F. D. Mulvey, A. G. Martyn, D. P. Griffiths, H. J. S. Jones.

Judges. J. D. Read, I. Tuxford, Ho Wing Ching.

Starters. H. Middleton, C. L. G. Wayne, S. C. Chu, E. T. Forestier.

Time Keepers. W. O. Lancaster, P. D. Sullivan.

Lap Keepers. G. T. Finch, W. J. Grey, Chu Li Chi, F. D. Mulvey.

Clerks of the Course. J. McKay, C. S. B. Mayor-Cooke, S. K. Shen, D. P. Griffiths.

Refreshment Stewards. H. T. Mousley, R. J. Glendinning, C. L. G. Wayne, G. C. Connell.

Ground Committee. I. Tuxford, D. McKay, W. J. Grey, T. K. Chang, E. T. Forestier, R. J. Glendinning, T. Yang, G. T. Finch, P. D. Sullivan.

Clowns. H. T. Mousley, T. K. Chang, J. Keeffe, W. Quincey.

Hon. Treasurer, H. J. S. Jones.

Hon. Secretary, F. A. Tappenden.

## RECS'. GROUND OPEN

Beginning today the Recreation Club grounds will be open to members for practice.

# 'A' Co. Scores Most Points In Battle Practice Parade

An interesting criticism by the Commandant and superintending officers on the S. V. C. battle practice parade held last Saturday has been issued. It states:

The work involved in the scheme for last Saturday's parade was very strenuous and the trench digging was in the nature of an experiment. On the whole, the work was carried out with an excellent spirit and fairly satisfactory results.

The idea was to combine a route march as a test in topography, followed by an advance to the attack, fire control and trench-digging, with covering fire. The ground available was insufficient for all this work to be carried out in relative order, hence the modifications, which made it possible for every man to do what would have been required of him under service conditions, in an attack where it was necessary to dig a hasty entrenchment.

Some section leaders fired with their men, which was a mistake, because better results would have been obtained by devoting their entire attention to fire control. The butts report shows that a great many of the misses are accounted for by low shots, in deliberate firing, with ample time. This should not have been the case.

The original orders for the Artillery were changed and, instead of making a gun emplacement, the O. C. Artillery carried out instruction in gun-laying and was satisfied with accuracy of the work. The Maxim Battery dug a gun emplacement, under covering fire.

The following is the report by the superintending officer at the firing line:—

Light Horse.—This unit understood perfectly what was expected of them. The troop leaders, after pointing out the targets allotted to them, controlled the fire as it should have been, i.e., slow and up and down the line, with no hurry, the men on the mounds ceasing fire as soon as the whistle was sounded. Attention was paid to every detail.

Maxims.—A little too hurried at the commencement, but, as soon as it was realised that the time limit was a little over one shot a minute, the men conformed to this rate of shooting.

"A" Company.—The orders of the section commanders were not carried out with precision at the commencement and the firing was too rapid, but, after about three minutes, the first section fully realised that they had to hold out their fire till the reliefs came up. The second and third parties were well controlled and they maintained their fire for the allotted time.

"B" Company.—The first section were instructed by their section leader to maintain a slow covering fire and, although some men were practising a rapid fire competition, on the whole the section was good. The second section was better than the first, but the third, after repeated warnings, fired much too rapid.

Customs Co.—Were much too quick and had expended all their ammunition in each section long before the allotted time.

American Co.—The only Company I heard told off and allotted specific targets for distribution. The fire control was excellent in all sections and the fire was maintained throughout the allotted time.

Portuguese Co.—Did not seem to realise what was required of them. Their first section was on the firing point, with a second in reserve, before any attempt was made by the third party to commence its trench. The fire of all three sections was rapid and, as a consequence, all of them lay on the mound some minutes before their time elapsed, with no further rounds to fire.

Japanese Co.—This unit had a firing party on the mound and one in reserve, with its third 200 yards in the rear and made no attempt to send the latter to the trench, the consequence being that they had no covering fire while the trench was being actually dug. The fire control was *non est*, all men firing rapidly. Each section lay on the mound for fully five minutes with no ammunition to expend.

Chinese Co.—The three sections were well controlled and the fire discipline very good. There was no hurry and they were able to fire at the targets until their elapsed time.

Shanghai Scottish.—Fire control good on the whole; there was a little rapid firing at the commencement, but section commanders soon checked this. The reliefs were too exposed and two sections, instead of retiring, formed up in rear of the mound and examined arms.

Italian Co.—Very little control and firing much too rapid. All ammunition expended after the sections had been on the mound for two minutes.

The following is the report by the superintending officer at the entrenchment:—

The time allowed, 20 mnutes, proved to be insufficient, the Light Horse alone gaining fair cover in this time.

All units showed an almost entire ignorance of the method of using a spade and I venture to suggest might be instructed with advantage in deliberate entrenchment. Many units wasted time in getting to work.

I consider the following figures represent the comparative value of the work done by each unit, taking state of ground, etc., into consideration:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Maximum obtainable | 100% |
| Light Horse | 75% |
| Maxim Co. | 55% |
| "A" Co. | 60% |
| "B" Co. | 50% |
| Customs Co. | 65% |
| American Co. | 50% |
| Portuguese Co. | 45% |
| Japanese Co. | 50% |
| Chinese Co. | 50% |
| Scottish Co. | 60% |
| Italian Co. | 35% |

**Result of shooting and time for march.**

| Unit. | Rounds fired. | Hits. | Percentage Hits to rounds. | Points. | Time of march. Min. Sec. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Light Horse | 125 | 99 | 79.2 | 247 | 47.55 | 25 fired. |
| Artillery | 83 | 68 | 82. | 200 | 47.55 | Gun practice. |
| Maxims | 165 | 123 | 74.54 | 308 | 55.30 | 33 fired. |
| "A" Co. | 450 | 356 | 79.11 | 1042 | 57.25 | 90 " |
| "B" Co. | 270 | 239 | 88.51 | 580 | 58.20 | 24 " |
| Customs Co. | 150 | 111 | 73.33 | 286 | 65.50 | 30 " |
| American Co. | 270 | 260 | 96.3 | 776 | 56.00 | 54 " |
| Portuguese Co. | 330 | 263 | 29.7 | 224 | 60.10 | 66 " |
| Japanese Co. | 180 | 131 | 72.77 | 353 | 60.38 | 36 " |
| Chinese Co. | 300 | 262 | 87.33 | 611 | 64.35 | 60 " |
| Scottish Co. | 390 | 316 | 81.02 | 863 | 64.10 | 78 " |
| Italian Co. | 90 | 58 | 64.44 | 157 | 57.40 | 18 " |
| Totals | 2,803 | 2,286 | 81.55 | 8,147 | | 514 fired. |

Distance, 200 yards. Targets, first-class figure, with 8-inch invisible bull. Scoring 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; h.p.s. for 5 rounds, 25. Average per each 5 rounds, 10.965. Length of march about 3.7 miles.

## S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders By Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S. V. C.

Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. May 5, 1916.

41.—Headquarters Offices:—The Headquarters Offices will be closed during Race Days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 8, 9 and 10.

## CHILDREN'S LEAGUE SPORTS

The Ministering Children's League will hold its annual sports this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Widow's Monument ground, on the Race Course. Among the chief attractions of the meet will be a Maypole dance, and the Cathedral School boys have been invited to perform their athletic drill, which they gave with great success at their recent sports.

THE HYPOCRITES ARE COMING

## Yesterday's Fire

**Chinese Lodging House**

Fire broke out early yesterday morning in a Chinese lodging house at No. 14 Wuhu Road. The Fire Brigade responded at once and found the building in the congested block between Canton Road and Avenue Edward VII. in the Se Zang Ling alleyway a regular furnace. The fire was jumping the alleyway in every direction and a portion of a number of mat-shades were alight. Jets were quickly directed on the latter to prevent the wood fronted shops opposite catching alight. Lines of hose were also worked down from Canton Road and the flames prevented from spreading along the terrace.

After about half an hour's work the fire was checked and finally extinguished. No. 14, used as a lodging house, was destroyed, and No. 15, the adjoining house, was damaged on the upper floor. No. 9, an opium hong (insured for Tls. 40,000) which was next the building on fire was saved. The backs of some of the houses in the adjoining alleyway were slightly damaged. The fire was an extremely fierce one and it was fortunate that it was confined to the building in which it originated.

## Obituary

**Funeral of Mr. G. M. Sequeira**

The funeral services for the late Mr. G. M. Sequeira were held yesterday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hongkew, whence the cortege proceeded to the Pahsienjao Cemetery. The Rev. Father Jacquinot officiated in the last religious rites, and Mr. J. Sequeira, a brother of the deceased, stood as the chief mourner. The pall-bearers were:—Messrs. J. M. Machado, F. Pereira, W. Goulborn, L. L. Lopes, L. F. Sequeira, and D. Soares.

Among the numerous wreaths could be noticed cards bearing the names of Messrs. A. and L. Ferreira, W. Goulborn, J. H. Costa, L. F. Sequeira, C. F. Ozorio, F. H. Castro, A. M. Lopes, F. A. Ozorio, J. L. Caratza, F. L. Stuart, A. J. and J. A. dos Remedios, L. L. Lopes, A. P. Suzarte, Mrs. W. Watson, Mrs. Souza and Miss Nogueira.


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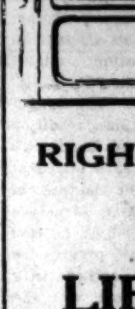

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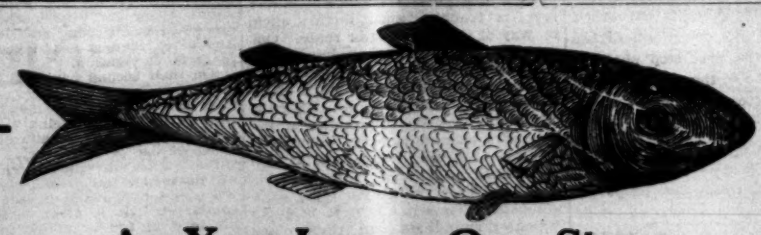

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# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
*Managing Editor.*

WEATHER

*Depression in Mongolia threatening northern China. South-east to south-west breezes along our coasts. Threats of rain.*

SHANGHAI, MAY 6, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE


## Why The World Is Opposed To Germany

*The following article, in which the author discusses why Germany is disliked throughout the world and the internal political reforms she must carry out in order to conquer "the world's aversion," was written by Engelbert Pernerstorfer, Vice-President of the Austrian House of Delegates. It was published in Germany in the Berliner Tageblatt as a signed article under the title of "We and the Others."*

EVER and again the question presses tormentingly upon us: Why is the entire rest of the world, the opposing as well as the neutral countries, so hostile in its sentiments toward the German Empire? There is no use seeking to comfort one's self by excepting single voices. The rule is this: Foreign countries meet us with an almost unbridled hatred or stand with aversion to us, or finally—and that is the best case—they regard us with distrust. It is very important to get at the basis of these sentiments. It is not enough to explain them all by saying that we are simply not liked. They are too strong for that. To ascribe them to the envy which Germany, grown large and strong, has evoked is intelligible only if we consider the nations that are Germany's competitors. To seek to understand them as a result of history is scarcely thinkable, for until 1870 the German people in Europe had only suffered pain in the last centuries. Finally, moreover, German culture has everywhere won recognition, until the present-day war psychology succeeded in portraying us as intellectual barbarians also.

Of all the explanations of the world's aversion to us, the most acceptable after all is the assertion that our opponents do not understand us. In spite of all community of European civilization, it is said, the German spirit in its intellectual manifestations is all too little known to the others; a real understanding of the German spirit is a great rarity, almost as great as is the eagerness of Germans to penetrate into all cultures. But this explanation, too, cannot satisfy us. Determined as we are to overthrow our opponents in the struggle, nevertheless we wish to do them all justice, even if in doing so we must point out some of our own weaknesses.

In such a spirit of scientific objectiveness Hugo Preuss in his book, "The German People and Politics," examines the political psychology of the German people and sees in its fundamental divergence from the psychology of others the explanation of the inner revulsion of the latter against Germany. This critical examination becomes a disclosure of certain grave German defects, the casting-off of which is essential to the restoration of a lasting European peace. Thus the book is at the same time a scientific-political and a political-pedagogic work. It is a book of the utmost importance, because it traces internal political guiding lines for Germany after the war, the realization of which is of supreme importance alike for the future of the German Empire and the future of European civilization.

The current answer to the question we have put at the beginning of these remarks is: Germany is hated because of the Prussian militarism. For the whole war, according to the assertions of the Triple Entente, has no other purpose than that of destroying Prussian militarism. Whatever attitude one may take concerning this militarism, in any event it is a grotesque bit of impudence to designate just that as the great European danger. Every modern handbook of militarism proves that of the three greatest military States, (Russia, France and Germany,) Germany occupies only the third place as far as the cost of armament is concerned. But, to be sure, the German militarism is the best organized. Hinc illae lacrimae! It is also not hard for the opponent of militarism to understand that it would have been the most difficult for just the German Empire, with its unfavorable geographical location, to begin military disarmament as the first of the great powers. Thus Prussian militarism is a pretext. Where, then, is the key to an understanding of the profound contrast between Western Europe and Germany?

Hugo Preuss finds this key in the difference of the internal politics of the German Empire and of the Western civilized countries. Therefore all future development of the politics and culture of Europe depends indissolubly upon the development of the internal policies of Germany.

Self-maintenance is today self-evident. We shall succeed in it. But then there arises the great question: Will the results of the war bring about a new era or the restoration of old conditions? If self-maintenance is the only result of these grave days, "if no new goals of our political development emanate from it, then the old pressures, embittered by the harsh disillusionment of tense expectations, must return."

The scant political talent of the German people is not an innate defect, but rather the result of historical development. German history has for centuries been a history of German State miseries. Only so can it be explained that the German people, even after the mighty uprising of 1814, remained the Cinderella among the nations. Are things to be again as after 1814?

The answer to this question includes at the same time a judgment as to whether in the time since the founding of the German Empire the political education of the German people has made progress, or whether it will, without even an attempt at independent participation, subject itself to the orders of the "Obrigkeit" (the superior powers). The danger is great. The Bismarckian tradition still works strongly, and Bismarck's foreign politics since 1870 aimed at "grouping together the powers of an internal conservative structure against the States in which he saw the bearers of a progressive democratization." In accord with this train of thought, too, was the opinion which we heard voiced not infrequently in the course of the Winter of 1915, that the end of the war would be a renewal of the Holy Alliance.

One need not be an uncritical admirer of the English and French constitutionalism and parliamentary form of government, if one must confess that these forms of government alone insure the participation of all sections of the people. To be sure, it may be asked: "What do you want of England, and what of France? In the one, the nobility rules; in the other, finance. Is not the rule of 'enlightened absolutism' to be preferred?"

Yes and no. The rule of an enlightened, honest and statesmanlike monarch is certainly a greater advantage than the rule of a nobility greedy for power or of a financial clique greedy for money. But even if the enlightened absolutism possessed the very greatest advantages, we have, as a matter of fact, now outgrown it. We will tolerate it no longer, not even in its half-constitutional, weakened form. Civilized peoples desire a free path for all their members. No-one among the people shall as a matter of fact be excluded from the highest offices of State. Even an opponent of the Prussian Junkerdom can admit its services and its good sides, but it is a depressing feeling that it has the privilege of ruling the German people. Even to an opponent of the Social Democracy who has still to some extent preserved a free human view, it must be humiliating to think how it was treated by the German Government.

The German people in its majority consists by no means of conservative elements. And nevertheless it has endured being ruled conservatively. To be sure, Germany has a modern form of government, but, as Hugo Preuss has happily expressed it, it is subject to an "Obrigkeit" government (a government of the higher powers). So are we in Austria. But among us the final omnipotence of the "Obrigkeit" is restricted by reason of the numerous strong national movements, frequently directed against one another. The conflict between high material civilization, high intellectual culture, strong, solid political party organization (in which the Social Democracy plays a special part) and the actual political impotence of the German people lends the latter in the eyes of western democracy a reactionary character. Jaures said at the International Congress in Amsterdam in 1904 that what caused the suffering of the European democracy was that the German democracy was politically so powerless.

Thus the others see in Germany a State principle the reverse of their own in its essential features. That impels them to set themselves against us. "All too deeply has there been graven into the memory of the peoples the recollection of the mighty incentive to their own political progress that came to them from France, of the centuries of ancient fame of England as the home of parliamentary self-government and personal freedom, on whose soil the defeated of all State revolutions ever found a place of safe freedom. But also all too deeply the recollection of the fact that for a long time and until the very recent past the Russian Tsarism had no stronger friend and the victims of its oppression no more dangerous persecutor than the German "Obrigkeit."

These sentiments are so deeply rooted in the others that they crowd out all calm consideration. That consideration could not be devoted to the circumstance that the German Social Democracy has a work of difficulty different from that of other democracies. Since the Thirty Years' War the political history of Germany has been a history of the most wretched martyrdom.

## DIXIE GOES AHEAD

### VII.—Birmingham's New River

*By Frederic J. Haskin*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—By building seventeen locks and dams across the Black Warrior River, Uncle Sam has practically presented the people of this city with a fine navigable river. The work cost the government $17,000,000 and required twelve years to finish, and the Birmingham people are deeply appreciative of the boon that the nation as a whole has conferred upon them.

"The Black Warrior River, and What We are Going to do With It", would make a good headline for most of the conversation and a large part of the news in Birmingham right now. The city is going to extend its limits to the banks of the river. It is already shipping coal to Mobile by boat and it expects to bring back ores and fertilizers. The wholesalers see a new chance to reach seaward, and to force lower rates out of the railroads. The iron and steel makers assert that they will now supply Texas with nails and wire, and reach the Cuban market in a single shipment from their own home terminals. In a word, the possibilities seem almost unlimited and the city is making good progress toward their realization.

The Black Warrior project is one of the most striking engineering feats that the government has ever accomplished. Lock seventeen, the recent completion of which brought navigable water within twelve miles of Birmingham, a mountain city, is said to be the highest lock in the world, for it holds back a head water 63 feet deep.

Since very early times, the Black Warrior has been a navigable stream below Demopolis, a little city half way to the sea; and as long ago as 1856, steamers came up to Tuscaloosa during high water. But that did not do Birmingham much good. The city is only twelve miles from the river; but at that point it was only a big mountain stream a couple of hundred yards wide, full of riffles and shoals, and often so low in the summer that a man could wade across it.

Now that same stream has been converted by modern engineering into a river half a mile wide on an average, thirty to fifty feet deep in many places, and navigable for large barges all the way to the sea. The narrow mountain creeks that once came tumbling into the Black Warrior have been converted into deep, navigable bayous reaching back into the heart of the mountains where the iron and coal are mined. Incidentally, Birmingham now has one of the most attractive waterways in the South for pleasure-boating. Running between steep wooded mountains, and reaching its arms far up among them, the Black Warrior is a beautiful stretch of cruising water; and to add to the delight of sportsmen, both fish and wild ducks have appeared in great numbers.

Just at present, however, Birmingham is primarily concerned with ways and means of utilizing this waterway, which is one of the few in the world that actually reaches from the mountains to the sea, and one of the few in the United States that maintains a uniform navigable depth, free from ice, all the year round. Birmingham has resolved that the first step shall be to bring the city and the river together, both to facilitate shipping and to prevent private capital from gaining control of water frontage which should belong to the city as a whole.

To accomplish this, the people of Birmingham plan to extend their corporate limits, in a long narrow strip clear to the banks of the river. It is not a project without precedent. Los Angeles brought itself within touch of the Pacific coast by exactly the same measure, and has enjoyed many practical benefits therefrom. The Birmingham people have made a careful study of the Los Angeles method, and will probably proceed in a similar manner. A strip of land about two hundred yards wide reaching from the city to the river, will become a part of the incorporation. Upon this will be built a fine macadamized boulevard and a passenger and freight electric line owned and run by the city. This line will carry both passengers and freight during the day, but will handle the bulk of its freight at night. At the end of the strip will be the municipal terminals.

This, at least seems to be the plan most generally agreed upon. There is abundant difference of opinion, therefore this is not offered as authoritative. The project has already gone as far as a preliminary survey of two routes by the county engineer, and a hot battle of words has been waged as to which route ought to be accepted. There are bound to be delays, but the people have fully made up their mind to the project, and there is little doubt but what it will ultimately be carried out. It is estimated that it will cost the city a million dollars to finish the project, terminals and all.

The completion of this great government work has opened to Birmingham a wealth of opportunity at a single stroke. The industrial strength of the city lies in the fact that it has immense quantities of iron, coal and limestone so located in the mountains surrounding it that the force of gravity literally carries them to the doors of the furnaces, making Birmingham a natural center of steel and iron manufacture. Her weakness has been the lack of cheap transportation. The Black Warrior project has supplied the opportunity to make up that deficiency. For example, by the river freight may be shipped to New Orleans for less than half of what it costs by rail.

The most immediate and obvious opportunity the river affords is to ship coal to Mobile by water; and this already is being done by several companies. One of them has established a line of self-actuating barges—great shallow-draft steamers designed to carry 2,000 tons of freight each. Another has made a great saving in the loading process by dumping coal from a bridge directly into the barges, thus making the force of gravity do most of the work. The distance to Mobile by water is 425 miles, and the river has a minimum depth of six feet all the way all the year round. This is sufficient for all tug-boats and barges. More than half of the coal that goes from Birmingham to Mobile is already taking the water route, and the development of new mines has been stimulated by the traffic.

The Birmingham coal people are now bent upon having the Navy use Alabama coal, so that Mobile may become a coaling station for vessels operating in gulf waters. They claim that a government test has proved the value of this coal for use on the gunboats and submarines. Birmingham also plans to renew her overtures to the government to build a gun and armor plant here. This has long been a favorite project, and now that the city has water transportation to the sea, the people feel that their argument has been immeasurably strengthened.

So far these barges that carry coal to Mobile have been coming back empty for the most part. This is manifest waste, and the Birmingham business men are eagerly investigating to find what supplies the city could best obtain by the water route. The most available cargoes seem to be the ferro-manganese ores, which Birmingham imports from Cuba, and the pebble phosphate that comes to the city from Florida for use in making fertilizer. Both of these commodities could be brought much more cheaply by water, and it is believed that they ultimately will be.

Birmingham business men already have preparations substantially under way for reaching much farther afield by way of their new water route. One company has already completed plans for a line of sea-going barges which will connect Birmingham with New Orleans and Cuba by water. There is something very picturesque about the idea of a mountain city running a boatline to a sea island; but in this case there is nothing impracticable about it. Cuba needs the pipe, wire, nails and other iron and steel products which Birmingham can thus place upon the island at a very low cost. This is still more true of Texas, Louisiana, and the South-west generally, where Birmingham manufacturers believe they can successfully share the trade with Pittsburgh products coming down the Mississippi. One Birmingham concern has already purchased terminals in New Orleans.

Birmingham is something of a wholesale center, and the wholesale dealers are also out for a share of the benefits conferred by the new waterway. They believe that they can both ship and receive goods to excellent advantage by water, and they are not going to wait until the electric line is completed. They plan to reach the river by means of motor trucks.

Birmingham's new river is an excellent example of how a very good thing may come out of the so-called "pork barrel." It shows how the great constructive forces of the government may move barriers too great for the strength of a single community, and open splendid opportunities for development and profit to the whole country.

## The Zeppelin School

### How A Pilot Is Trained

By An Air Pilot

Along the shores of Lake Constance, on the German side, there are numerous small islands, all of them of a remarkable similartly in shape. They are huge floating rafts, each of which carries a Zeppelin shed.

Here, far out from the shore and away from prying eyes, dwells a busy colony of human beings. These are the pilots and the crews of the Zeppelins—skilled mechanics, whose duty it is to overhaul the huge craft and to keep them airworthy. There are also a hundred-odd housewives, whose nimble fingers busily stitch at and fashion the envelopes; night and day they ply their needles in order that their beloved Fatherland may not lack the necessary material. Lastly, there are the youths who are being instructed in the gentle art of flying.

These latter are for the most part the eldest sons of the noblest German families, their ages ranging from eighteen to twenty-one years. To be related to an officer in the Air Service is considered a very great honor in Germany. The Air Service is even thought more desirable than the crack regiments, such as the "Death's Head Hussars" or the "Prussian Guard," the Kaiser's bodyguard.

At Friedrichshafen—for the air station is named after the nearest large town on land—the would-be airman must undergo a course of long and detailed instruction. It matters not whether he be intended for the Navy or the Army wing, Friedrichshafen is the central training school for both. The naval wing is by far the larger and sees far more active service than does that of the Army. After completing his training course at Friedrichshafen the young pilot is sent to Heligoland, Tondern, Borkum, Brussels, Leipzig, or one of the other large Zeppelin centers, there to carry on his profession of death and destruction. From three to four months is the time allowed to train an efficient Zeppelin pilot. During that period he is supposed to have gained a thorough knowledge of the handling of the craft, of the working of the engine, of the main principles of aerostatics, wireless, gunnery, and the theory of flight.

* * *

For the first three weeks he attends a series of lectures; there are the construction, the assembling, fabric manufacturing, navigation, and meteorological classes. He must personally make up a portion of fabric, take to pieces and reassemble an engine, "box" and steer a course by compass. At the end of each month an examination is held; and at the end of the course comes a final examination, in which the candidate must secure 70 per cent. of the total number of marks allowed or he will be asked to resign. Needless to state, the average German youth is too "keen" on his subject to submit to this indignity.

Having passed this final examination the sub-lieutenant is permitted, with great rejoicing in his heart, to take part in his first flight. Several of the older types of Zeppelin are reserved for this purpose. The "quirks," as they would be called in our own Air Service, are taken up in batches of five, under the vigilant eye of an experienced pilot—usually an officer who has seen a great deal of active service and has taken part in one of the raids on Great Britain. He explains to them the uses of the various parts—such as the rudder, propellers, ailerons, and elevators. He shows them the best methods to be employed when rising and descending, and gives them a sound general idea of aerial navigation.

On their second trip aloft the batch of "quirks" are allowed to fly the ship themselves. On the third trip they are sent up singly with an instructor, and fly unaided for the space of one or two hours. The first three trips having been passed satisfactorily, the great day arrives when the new hand is sent up in command. He is given strict orders not to stray too far afield, and always to keep within sight of the sheds.

* * *

Quite recently an unfortunate sub-lieutenant went up over the lake on his first trip in command. A storm suddenly sprang up; he descended hurriedly to the nearest land, which happened to be an island in the middle of Lake Constance, and was forced to remain there for the night.

During that time the storm grew in fury. The wind blew up a gale, and, despite the combined efforts of the crew, the huge ship broke loose, and when the morning dawned she was a total wreck. Her back broken, she was lying half on the shore and half submerged in the waters of the lake. This unfortunate accident ended the pilot's career, for a court-martial found him incompetent and he was dismissed the Air Service.

A very considerable portion of the time spent in training is devoted to the art of dropping bombs. To do this successfully the young pilot is taught always to have the wind at his back and the bows of his craft pointing directly at the object to be bombed. For this purpose he is provided with a formula minutely worked out which allows for both the speed of the ship and for the direction of the prevailing wind—two factors which influence accuracy in bomb-dropping to a very great extent. Skill in aiming is obtained by floating large portions of timber—constructed to resemble miniature warships—upon the surface of the lake and by approaching them at varying degrees of speed, altitude, and direction of wind.

When sufficient experience has been obtained in bomb-dropping the pilot is sent on long trips across the country to learn the secrets of air navigation. The principal route chosen is from Friedrichshafen to Berlin and back, or to Breslau or Hamburg. Then there follows a short spell of flying across the lines. Then, and only then, is the Zeppelin pilot considered capable of conducting a raid across the seas.

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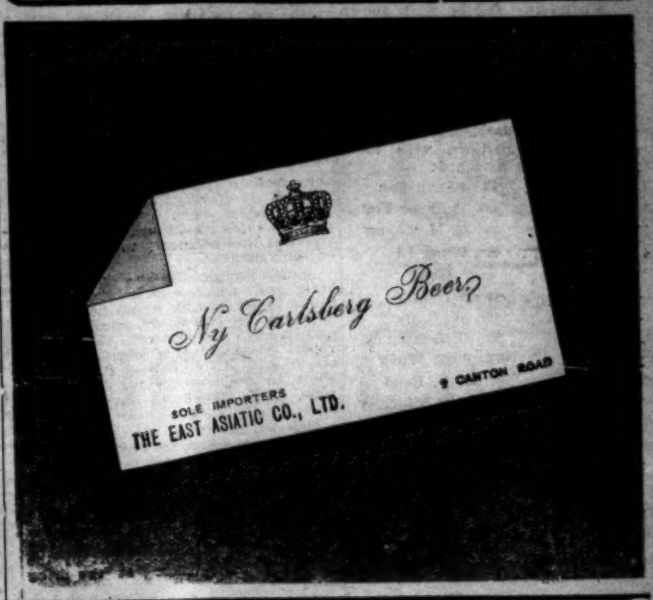


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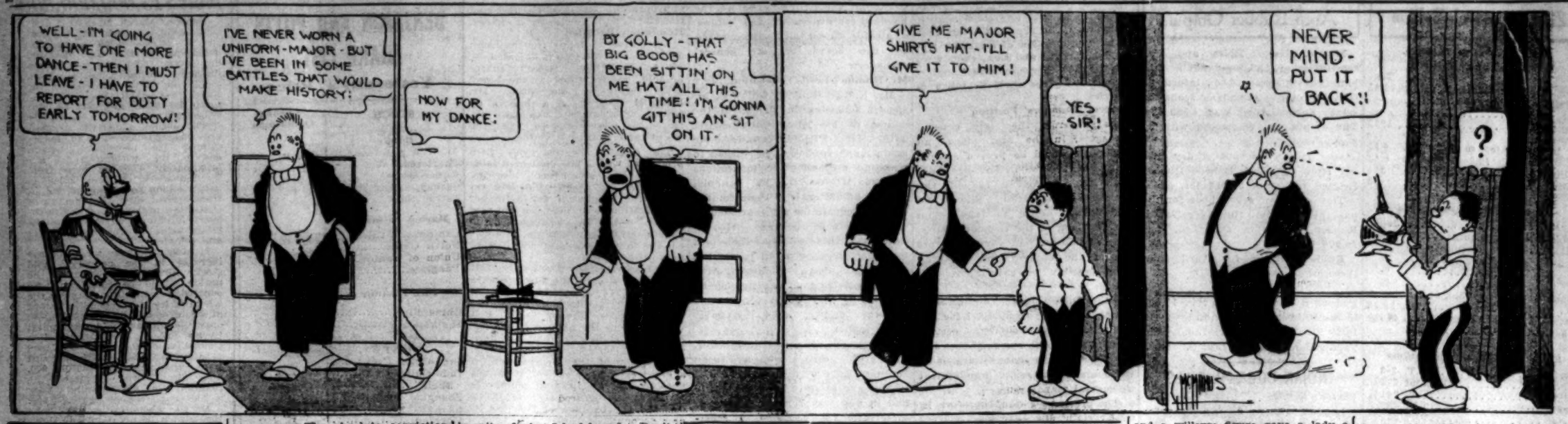
# Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


WELL-I'M GOING TO HAVE ONE MORE DANCE-THEN I MUST LEAVE-I HAVE TO REPORT FOR DUTY EARLY TOMORROW!
I'VE NEVER WORN A UNIFORM-MAJOR-BUT I'VE BEEN IN SOME BATTLES THAT WOULD MAKE HISTORY!
NOW FOR MY DANCE!
BY GOLLY-THAT BIG BOOB HAS BEEN SITTIN' ON ME HAT ALL THIS TIME! I'M GONNA GIT HIS AN' SIT ON IT-
GIVE ME MAJOR SHIRT'S HAT-I'LL GIVE IT TO HIM!
YES SIR!
NEVER MIND-PUT IT BACK!!
?
McMANUS

## A Modern Diary

Monday: Cutting down on my cigarettes. I'm not going to begin until after breakfast.

Tuesday: Great idea this, not smoking before breakfast. I have no doubt now, looking back on it, that it did do me harm. Smoking in moderation is all right; it's a good think. If I thought it was doing me the slightest harm, I would quit altogether.

Wednesday: Thinking of stopping altogether. Why not? Perhaps I'd better try it for a week, which will soon pass. The absolute conviction that I can stop at any time, however, makes thing like this seem unnecessary. I certainly never would touch another cigarette if I thought it was doing me the slightest harm.

Thursday: Jones called my attention today to a paragraph in an article about tobacco, in which the statement was made that certain business men wouldn't employ any young man who smoked cigarettes—said they couldn't do their best work. Don't believe a word of it!

Friday: I cut out cigarettes yesterday. Yes, it was a sudden determination. I was sitting by myself, smoking, when suddenly I thought, "Why not try it for a week or so?" With that I threw the cigarette away. I was quite sure that I could do it, in spite of what I had heard. Don't think I shall ever take it up again. What's the use? They must do harm, that's logical.

Saturday: Wonderful! Of course I feel rather shaky, but I realize now what those coffin nails were doing for me; strange how blind we can be!

Sunday: Had a narrow escape this afternoon. The thought of a cigarette had absolutely banished itself from my mind. I was introduced to an awfully nice chap, and while we were standing talking, he pulled out his case, and offered me a cigarette. Then suddenly, without any warning, I felt as if I must have one! Jones, in the distance, was looking at me out of the corner of his eye, and I passed it up and declined. Of course it was only an instant.

Monday: I feel quite safe now. I have been through every kind of a test, and haven't smoked a "cig" since Thursday—that's four days. No trouble at all. And maybe I don't feel better!

Tuesday: I smoked just one cigarette today as a matter of duty. I feel that I have myself so well in hand that I could do it. Am satisfied that I should have tapered off. Felt immensely better immediately.

Wednesday: I smoked three today. This is my limit. My idea is to smoke three for, say, a week, then two, then one. By that time the change will be so gradual that I can stop definitely.

Thursday: Jones caught me smoking, and seemed to think that I had gone back to it. Nonsense!

Firday: No more cigarettes for me! Jones was right. Easiest thing I ever did!

Saturday: I've been through the mill! I m a man at last! No more cigarettes!

Sunday: Never felt worse in my life.

Monday: Bought a package of cigarettes this morning, smoked four, and then threw the rest out of the window. Spent afternoon in wading through the grass and searching for them!

Tuesday: At last I've discovered the secret of smoking. And that is to smoke only after each meal! How I despise those fellows who can't control themselves!

## Equal Suffrage Would Bring Women Jurors

By Dorothy Dix

IN an address which he made to the Grand Jurors' Association, Judge Mulqueen of New York said that his reason for voting for woman suffrage was that the women might relieve the men on Grand Jury cases. This, Judge Mulqueen declared, would correct many evils.

A Daniel! A second Daniel, come to judgment!

Judge Mulqueen is right. One of the blessings that woman suffrage would bestow would be to render a large body of citizens eligible for jury service who would not only have the ability but the leisure in which to perform that civic duty.

When the average man is drawn for the jury, it calls for such a sacrifice that he evades serving if he can possibly do so. If he is a clerk, his employer lets him off with mutterings and grumblings, and he has always the fear of someone supplanting him in his situation while he is gone.

If he is a business or professional man, his absence from the store or office for a week or more may cost him thousands of dollars, and no matter how he tries to follow the intricacies of a case, in the back of his mind is always an anxious worry over the probable mistakes that his employes are making while he is gone.

It is not because men are lacking in civic conscience that they are loath to serve on juries, but simply because in the fierce competition of the struggle for existence they can't afford it. The average woman is not so hard pressed. She has plenty of the time that is not money, and she would be glad to do her bit for her country by relieving men from having to serve on juries.

In every community there are numbers of well off, middle aged women, locally renowned for their hard horse sense and their kind hearts; women who are wise in the knowledge of the human heart, and ripe in experience, women to whom everyone who knows them goes for counsel and advice.

These women have raised their own families and their hands are idle. They would make ideal jurors who would bring an unhurried, unworried attention to the consideration of a case submitted to them that is impossible to men worried and troubled about their own affairs.

It has always been a cynical little legal jest that the right of trial by jury, which guarantees to the offender against the law "the right to be tried by a jury of his peers," did not permit women on juries.

Men universally assert that they have never been able to learn even the a, b, c of feminine psychology, and that womankind is a riddle beyond their guessing.

Realizing this, men juries generally just throw up their hands and give the problem up when they are called upon to deal with a woman criminal, and let her go scot free. This gives us those travesties of justice that disgrace our courts, where, after the prosecutor has spent weeks of time and thousands of dollars in proving a woman guilty of some crime, the jury brings in a verdict of "not guilty" in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

A woman jury would correct this evil. A woman jury would have no traditions of gallantry to uphold, nor would it be affected by the beauty of the defendant, or consider that the possession of blue eyes and golden hair and a willowy figure gave a lady a right to put poison in her husband's coffee because she had fallen in love with another man.

And a woman jury would possess the infallible recipe for testing a woman's tears, and telling when they were genuine tears of grief or repentance and when crocodile tears.

Nor would women juries be unduly harsh to their sex. They would simply understand just what motives lay behind every act that a woman committed. They would simple judge her intelligently, as men judge another man.

That women should be on the juries that try cases involving little children and erring girls in self obvious. Motherhood gives an intuition that is a sort of second sight in these matters, and that would enable a jury of women to dispense justice with the wisdom of a Solomon.

Of course the woman jury is coming. It will be one of the modern improvements of the near future, and then we shall wonder, as they do out West, where women vote and where they have the woman jury, why we were silly enough to do without it so long.

**THE HYPOCRITES ARE COMING**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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 5, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Mex. Dollars: Market rates: | 72.25 |
| S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch... | — |
| Bar Silver ..... | — |
| Copper Cash ..... | 1922 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| buying rate, @ 3-3—Tls. | 6.11 |
| Exch. @ 72.5—Mex. $ | 8.43 |
| Peking Bar ..... | 316 |
| Native Interest ..... | .03 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver ..... | 36 11/16d. |
| Bank rate of discount ..... | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. ..... | % |
| 4 m-s. ..... | % |
| 6 m-s. ..... | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London.....Fr. | 28.28 |
| Ex., N.Y. on London T.T..... | 476½ |
| Consols .....£ | — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| London .....T.T. | 3-3 |
| London .....Demand | 3-3 1/16 |
| India .....T.T. | 241¾ |
| Paris .....T.T. | 458 |
| Paris .....T.T. | 458 |
| Paris .....Demand | 458½ |
| New York .....T.T. | 77 |
| New York .....Demand | 77⅛ |
| Hongkong .....T.T. | 72 |
| Japan .....T.T. | 65⅜ |
| Batavia .....T.T. | 183½ |

**Banks' Buying Rates**

| | |
|---|---|
| London .....4 m-s. Cdts. | 3-4⅛ |
| London .....4 m-s. Docy. | 3-4⅛ |
| London .....6 m-s. Cdts. | 3-4⅛ |
| London .....6 m-s. Docy. | 3-4⅛ |
| Paris .....4 m-s. | 483½ |
| New York .....4 m-s. | 79¾ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY**

| | |
|---|---|
| £1—Hk. Tls..... | 5.66 |
| Hk. Tls. 1—Francs..... | 4.98 |
| " " 1—Marks..... | 4.09 |
| Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls..... | 1.20 |
| Hk. Tls. 1—Yen..... | 1.67 |
| " " 1—Rupees..... | 2.63 |
| " " 1—Roubles..... | 2.73 |
| " " 1—Mex. $..... | 1.50 |

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange**
**Bank of China**
**(Shanghai Branch)**

Mexican Dollars, 72.225
Chinese Dollars, 72.175
On Peking, Demand, 105⅞
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 80
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅜
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 72¾
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May, 5, 1916.

## Stock Exchange

**Transactions**

Shanghai, May 5, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Langkats Tls. 26.00
Langkats Tls. 25.50
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 5.00
Consolidateds Tls. 3.50
Hall and Holtz, Debs. 7%
Tls. 100.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 83.00 May

**Direct Business Reported**

Langkats Tls. 26.00
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 86.00
Consolidateds Tls. 3.50
Centrals $8.50

## Sharebrokers' Association

**Transactions**

Shanghai, May 5, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Direct**

Shanghai M. Debs. (6%)
Tls. 98.00 cash

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, May 3.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 11d. to 2s. 9¼d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 11⅛d. to 2s. 10d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Flat in the absence of American demand.

Total stocks in London and Liverpool 9405 tons.

Last Quotation, London, May 2:

Spot: 3s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 11¾d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 3s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 11¾d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Easy.


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## April Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estate, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the estate during April was 4,500 lbs. The output was interfered with by heavy rains.

Last month's output of dry rubber from the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates Ltd. was 28,413 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for the past month from the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. was 20,000 lbs.

Rubber outputs for April from these estates were:—

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. .... | 17,600 |
| Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd. | 8,059 |
| Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd. | 6,539 |
| Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd. .. | 8,005 |

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

*Reuter's Service*

London, May 3.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Tenders for Bills. Deferred Transfers.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| Highest price ..... | 1 4 3-32 |
| Tender at ..... | 1 4 3-32 |
| Receive ..... | 41% |

Tenders for Transfers.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| Highest price ..... | 1 4⅛ |
| Tenders at ..... | 1 4⅛ |
| Receive ..... | 41% |
| Total amount sold during the week.... | Rs. 75.00.000 |
| Bar Silver Spot ..... | 37⅛d. |

## Soy Chee Vote Against Inspector

(Continued from Page 1)

the purchase of the mill stores, has been discharged and, as regards the native wages, the compradore was able to prove from the mill records that the wages had been paid for years on a cash basis converted at a fixed rate of exchange, and that consequently he could not be accused of dishonesty in continuing this arrangement as long as it was not cancelled. As you are aware, the cash exchange has gone up enormously since the beginning of 1914 and it obviously was the duty of the late secretary, under these circumstances, to bring this matter to the attention of the general managers, so that a more equitable arrangement for the mill could have been made.

A close investigation of the Chinese accounts of the compradore does not, however, show any evidence of collusion on the part of the late secretary. As you will have seen from Mr. Mackay's report, the payment of native wages has been put on a contract basis, whereby the compradore is paid according to the output and, under this arrangement, not only has a considerable saving been made, but the production of the mill has very greatly improved.

**Confusion Over Stock Lists**

There seems to be a considerable amount of confusion in the minds of some shareholders with regard to the adjustment of stock lists, as shown in the accounts and an impression seems to have gained ground that the late secretary absconded with Tls. 250,000, whereas, as a matter of fact, no misappropriation of funds on his part has taken place. Certain discrepancies mentioned above occurred, which did not involve a considerable amount of money and the balance of the Tls. 250,000 is made up of an overvaluation of stocks, whereby the company has, in previous years, shown profits which were not earned and which have actually been received by the shareholders in the shape of dividends, or been allocated to a dividend equalisation fund, so that, in reality, the shareholders have already had the benefit of the greater part of these funds.

However, were the company to be reconstructed on the basis of the present value of the plant, machinery and land, the assets would still be considerably in excess of the share capital.

At the time the discrepancies were discovered and investigations made, the company's legal advisers were consulted as to the advisability of taking steps against the late secretary, who had, in the meantime, left for America and also as to whether any steps could be taken to make the late general managers liable for the losses. Our legal advisers, however, were of the opinion that it was impossible to take any steps against the secretary, in view of the fact that no misappropriation of funds by him could be proved and that, even were this the case, it was extremely unlikely that any steps could be taken in America.

**General Managers' Position**

As regards the late general managers, in the first place, no negligence could be proved against them and, secondly, they are fully protected by Article 138 of the Articles of Association. Should the shareholders desire to take action against them in the German courts, they can do so, but your directors are of the opinion that nothing could possibly be gained by such action.

Although no legal responsibility attaches to me personally, I feel, as chairman of the company, a certain amount of moral responsibility and my firm has consequently drawn no remuneration since its appointment as general managers.

The present position, therefore, is, that certain discrepancies occurred in 1913 and 1914, which were, however, not discovered until considerably later. The parties responsible for this are no longer in the service of the company and, after a careful investigation, the necessary steps have been taken to ensure a more satisfactory state of affairs.

A further investigation can only go over the ground which has already been covered, both by the present general managers and secretary and Mr. Mackay, and nothing is to be gained thereby beyond disturbing the working at the mill, which is now satisfactory and, thereby, possibly occasioning further losses to the company at a time when cotton mills generally are finding it difficult to cover their expenses.

**Manner of Appointment**

A point was raised at the last meeting by Mr. Noel and has since been stated in the press by the shareholders who have submitted the application for this special meeting, namely, that my firm have no right to act as general managers for the company and, as I presume that this also is one of the questions which it is considered desirable for an inspector to investigate, I had better clear up any misunderstanding there may be on this point.

Mr. Noel referred to Article 75 of the Articles of Association, which states that the late general managers could not be removed and others appointed in their place, except by a special resolution. This clause was obviously put in for the protection of the late general managers.

It did, however, not in any way alter the fact that Article 78 called for the management of the company by means of general managers. A letter was received last year from the late general managers, sending in their resignation and the board was consequently faced with having to find other general managers to continue the business of the company.

The legal advisers of the company, on being consulted, stated that, since the Articles called for the management of the company by general managers, the directors were acting within their powers to appoint general managers upon the terms stipulated in Article 77, which they subsequently did and an agreement was drawn up with my firm, appointing them general managers. As the late general managers have acted for nearly 20 years on these terms, without any shareholders raising objections, it seemed a natural course that the terms of remuneration, as contained in the Articles, should be incorporated in the agreement with the new general managers.

**Have Waived Commission**

If the shareholders do not approve of such appointment, the remedy is in their own hands. I would, however, point out that the present managers have, since their appointment, made no charge for their services and have agreed to waive their commission until the affairs of the company are in a more satisfactory position and, further, that they have considerably assisted the company financially.

A letter written by Mr. Hummel has appeared in this morning's press. This letter contains a number of inaccuracies, both as regards facts and figures, but, as I presume that Mr. Hummel wishes to address the meeting, I will defer replying to the same until he has done so.

As I have already stated, your directors do not see what is to be gained by a further investigation, but, if the shareholders think otherwise, they can, of course, pass the resolution which is now before the meeting for discussion and which, as already stated, will not be opposed by the board or the general managers.

**Mr. Hummel Leads Opposition**

Mr. R. Ure Hummel followed, his speech following in the main the course of his letter published in THE CHINA PRESS, yesterday. He again emphasised that he wished to make no insinuations or imputations against Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, though he did criticise them for the delay in acquainting the shareholders of the facts of the case. He believed that they had done their best to put matters right. In particular, he had no objection to Messrs. Arnhold remaining as general managers, so long as they would continue to run the company at a reasonable remuneration.

He was not yet satisfied, however, that every possible step had been taken to get to the root of the trouble and bring to book those who had in any way been concerned in these serious defalcations. It seemed to him that discrepancies involving such a large amount and carried out in such divers ways could not possibly have escaped the attention of the general managers for so long as they did.

There were a certain number of shareholders who were still of the opinion that a thorough investigation should be made by an inspector under the Companies Ordinance. He repeated that the chairman's promise not to oppose this course was not sufficient.

**Says Chairman's Support Necessary**

His active support and his votes were necessary to pass the resolution. It was his duty to actively welcome, support and assist this attempt to set the company's affairs to rights. If the resolution was thrown out, there were shareholders still prepared to adopt the other course open to them and to apply to the court for an inspector to be appointed.

With such an investigation, they could surely get fuller details, for he still thought the investigation was incomplete. It seemed that the late secretary could not have been alone. Connivance had been mentioned. Connivance with whom?

He had information that several minor officials of the company were involved. Most of them had been dismissed, but dismissal was not sufficient; they should be proceeded against in the courts. The late secretary could not be made the scapegoat for all the others. Further, there was evidence that inordinate squeeze had been going on.

He moved that an inspector be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and furnish to each shareholder a printed report of the results of his investigation.

Mr. F. H. Crossley seconded.

**Mr. Noel Has Objection**

Mr. E. W. Noel said that the chairman's remarks had rather changed the views he expressed last week regarding the appointment of the new general managers. However, he still did not see how they got over Article 75, which stated that such an appointment must be confirmed by resolution at an extraordinary general meeting, where two-thirds of the capital is represented.

No notice of the new appointment had been given, nor was there any intimation in the annual report that its confirmation was going to be brought up. It was also the shareholders' privilege to appoint the auditor and he thought the new auditor might also have been appointed at the same meeting.

The chairman said that the Articles provided for the management of the company by general managers and when the old general managers resigned—they were not removed—new ones had to be appointed.

Mr. Noel: Surely, subject to confirmation by the shareholders.

The chairman: The company's solicitors advised that the appointment should be confirmed and this would have been done had not this extraordinary meeting been called, at which we understood the status of the general managers would be raised. There has been no question of evasion and the fact remains that the appointment can only be reversed by the shareholders.

**Directors Hard to Find**

Mr. R. Macgregor asked why it was that there were two Arnholds, two Watties and two Bradleys on the board? Were there not enough other shareholders?

The chairman: The German directors resigned and it was difficult to get other directors. There was no intention of having two directors of each firm. It was merely a series of unfortunate circumstances, due to members of the board going away. We should be willing enough to get other directors.

Mr. F. J. Burrett asked what was the date of Mr. Mortimer Reid's resignation, saying that, if he participated in any part of the work under review, he should be present.

The chairman: When the discrepancies were first ascertained, we sent to Mr. Reid and asked him to go into the accounts. He came round, spent half-an-hour and never turned up again. We thought that most unsatisfactory and pressure was brought on him to resign. We then appointed Mr. Mackay.

Mr. Burrett: That possibly is another reason for investigation.

The chairman said that Mr. Hummel had laid great stress on the necessity for someone being brought to book, but to do so they must first have proof of an offence and so far no more than negligence had been proved and that against a man who was no longer in Shanghai. They could not prove actual misappropriation on anyone's part and therefore could not prefer a charge.

**Resolution Defeated**

On a show of hands, the chairman declared the resolution defeated by 20 to 8. About twenty shareholders, besides those at the board table, refrained from voting. Mr. Hummel insisted on a ballot, on which the resolution was again defeated, by 4,380 votes to 2,905, the board table again not voting.

The general meeting was then proceeded with. The chairman said:

Since the extraordinary meeting which has just been held has rejected the resolution for a further investigation to be held, we can now proceed with the business of the general meeting, which was adjourned, the first business of which is to pass the accounts.

As I have already given a very full statement of how the discrepancies in the 1913 to 1914 accounts occurred, it is useless my referring to the matter further here. You will see from the accounts that the dividend equalisation fund has been written off entirely, as, since it was built up out of profits which were to a great extent not earned, it cannot possibly remain in the company's books and it is proposed to carry forward the balance of the loss to new account.

I understand that some shareholders consider that, in writing off the dividend equalisation fund, the directors are exceeding their powers, as this fund was voted by the shareholders. In the first place, I would point out that, when voting this fund, it was on the supposition that certain profits had been made, which were actually not made and, in any case, the directors have in no way exceeded their rights, as the accounts, as submitted to you, have first to be approved by you before they can be adopted, so that the decision with regard to this matter is entirely in your hands.

**The Company's Assets**

As regards the company's assets, as I have already informed you at the extraordinary meeting which has just taken place, the present value of our land, according to the Municipal valuation, shows a surplus over the present book value almost equivalent to the loss which is being carried forward and, were we to take today's replacing cost of our plant, machinery and buildings and deduct depreciation since the inception of the company, on the basis of the usual standard for depreciation in practice for similar undertakings, the assets would, after deducting all liabilities, still be considerably in excess of the share capital. The stocks, as shown in the balance sheet, have been carefully checked by the auditor and the amount shown represents the value after allowing for depreciation in the market since December 31.

The outlook since the beginning of the year does not allow of optimism and, although the statistical position is strong, the enormous rise in exchange and the lack of confidence caused by the political upheaval in this country have paralysed business. Fortunately, we have made considerable purchases of Indian cotton, against which exchange has not been fixed and we trust that, by hedging in this manner in exchange, the profit derived thereby will tend to counterbalance the heavy decline in the yarn market.

I shall be pleased to answer any further questions which shareholders may like to ask.

**Challenge Managers' Fees**

Mr. Hummel, again taking the line of argument contained in his letter, criticised what he considered the excessive remuneration of the general managers, namely, one per cent on gross sales, ten per cent on net profits and Tls. 5,000 for office expenses. The remuneration of the managers of other cotton companies, he said, was much lower and he quoted the figures.

On this comparison, he said, the Soy Chee figures seemed highly absurd. He would like to know what the one per cent amounted to in 1912-13-14. In 1912 they paid a dividend of ten per cent, in 1913 thirteen per cent and in 1914 there was no dividend.

The company, working full time, could produce 700 bales of yarn per week on 51,000 spindles, or 35,000 bales per year, which, at Tls. 85 per bale, would give Tls. 2,957,000 in gross sales. One per cent on that would give Tls. 29,570. Add this to the remuneration and they would get Tls. 51,000 in 1912 and Tls. 53,000 in 1913.

They would get about half the total dividend of the whole company and their remuneration would be equal to five per cent on the capital in 1912 and six per cent in 1913. There was a strong inducement to them to keep the mill fully running, whether at a profit or loss, though he did not suggest that they had done so.

The chairman said that one per cent in 1911 was Tls. 20,666, 1912 Tls. 32,522, 1913 Tls. 21,513, 1914 Tls. 31,022, or an average over the four years of Tls. 26,481. The total remuneration of the late general managers averaged Tls. 35,561 in four years and they had to pay secretaries' salaries, working charges &c., For many years they financed the company, owing to lack of capital and the net amount they received was approximately Tls. 26,000 in four years.

Their's was not the only mill where the general managers received a selling commission, for the Laou Kung Mow did and, as he had already told Mr. Hummel, if he wanted reconstruction on the same lines as the three mills managed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., he (the chairman) would be quite satisfied with the remuneration. They had agreed to charge no commission during the present financial year.

Finally, Mr. Arnhold said: "I think you will admit that, to submit a threat two days before the meeting, is not the best way to secure terms from the general managers." This remark was loudly applauded by the majority of the shareholders.

Mr. Hummel: All I cavill at is the nature of the Articles. I want the Articles altered.

The chairman then put the report and accounts, as presented, to the meeting and they were passed, with only five dissentients.

By further resolutions, Messrs. W. S. Davidson and F. C. Butcher were confirmed in their election to the board and Mr. E. A. Mackay was elected auditor. This concluded the meeting.


**The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.**

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. .... Tls. 50,000.00

**A British Company**

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

**Head Office—SHANGHAI**
Agencies throughout Asia.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & Co.**

**The Cathay Trust, Ltd.**

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.


## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

**Yesterday's Prices**

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. & S. B. | $695 B. |
| Chartered | £52 |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy | 1¼ B. |
| Cathay, pref | 6. |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $426 B. |
| North China | 175. |
| Union of Canton | $945. |
| Yangtsze | $285 |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $158 |
| Hongkong Fire | $395 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref | Tls. 125. |
| Indo-China Def | 97s. 6d. S. |
| "Shell" | Tls. 17½ S. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 50. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 20 S. |
| Kochien | |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 12½ |
| Oriental Cons | 35s. |
| Philippine | Tls. 2 S. |
| Raub | Tls. 2.90 S. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $120 B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 82. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 10½. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 86 Sa. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $78 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 100 S. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 99 S. |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Central Stores | $8½ Sa. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 80 B. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 52 B. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 135 B. |
| E-wo Pref. | Tls. 112½ |
| International | Tls. 75½. |
| International Pref. | Tls. 76 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 70. |
| Soy Chee | Tls. 34. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 82 B. |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 14. |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 5 Sa. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. | Tls. 100. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Anglo-German Br'y | $95 N. |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Flour Mill | Tls. 6 S. |
| China Sugar | $111 Sa. |
| Green Island | $9.70 B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 25½ Sa. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 135 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall & Holtz | $14½ B. |
| Llewellyn | $60. |
| Lane, Crawford | $100 |
| Moutrie | $38. |
| Watson | $7.10 B. |
| Weeks | $19 S. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 15 S. |
| Amherst | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 10½ S. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 6 |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 40. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 1.90 S. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 6¼. |
| Bute | Tls. 2. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 2. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 17. |
| Cheng | Tls. 4½ S. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 3½ Sa. |
| Dominion | Tls. 15 S. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 10 S. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 22. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 9. |
| Kapala | Tls. 1½. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 20. |
| Karan | Tls. 18½ |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 11 S. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 19 S. |
| Padang | Tls. 18. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 12 S. |
| Permata | Tls. 7. |
| Repah | Tls. 1.45. |
| Samagaga | Tls. 1¼. |
| Seekee | Tls. 9 S. |
| Semambu | Tls. 2.10 |
| Senawang | Tls. 22. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1.40. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7 |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. | Tls. 15. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 2.20. |
| Sungala | Tls. 3 S. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 14 S. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 8 S. |
| S'hai Kelantan | Tls. 1¼. |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 1.30. |
| Taiping | Tls. 3.15. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 12¼. |
| Tebong | Tls. 27½ S. |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2.60. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 6¾ S. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 102 B. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 18. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 91 S. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 23 B. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 96 S. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 288¾. |

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**
**Telephone No. 398**

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 4 was 138 tons."

## *Britain's Income Is Now $15,000,000,000*

London, March 21.—Great Britain's annual income has increased by $3,000,000,000 since the beginning of the war, declared Sir George Paish, the well known financial authority, in a lecture today on war finance before the Royal Statistical Society. The total, he said, now has reached $15,000,000,000.

The nation, added the speaker, has nearly succeeded in maintaining its productive power, despite the withdrawal of approximately 4,000,000 men from its industries. It had called in half a billion pounds of its capital from abroad since the opening of hostilities, nearly all of this, however, having been used to make fresh loans to foreign countries and colonies.

If allowance were made for the increase in the country's gold stock, Sir George declared, the nation would be found to have succeeded in meeting virtually the whole of its war expenditures out of its income, without needing to draw upon its accumulative capital to an extent worth mentioning. Official calculations of the new taxation imposed up to the present time amounted to $537,655,000, and Sir George estimated the taxation in the coming year would reach nearly $2,250,000,000.

On the whole, the speaker said, the burden of taxation was light, considering the circumstances and compared with the burden the country bore during the Napoleonic Wars. The national debt before the war was $8,535,000,000. It would be $12,000,000,000 by the end of this March, Sir George added, and if the war continued another year it would be not far short of $20,000,000,000.

## *Russians Push Turks Still Further Back*

### *Capture Important Section Of Position on the Upper Chorokh*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Petrograd, May 3.—The official communique issued today reports the repulse of German attacks in the region of Vidza and Postavy and also slight Russian progress south of Olyk.

The Russians captured an important section of the enemy's position on the upper Chorokh, in the Caucasus and the enemy were again driven westward in the direction of Diarbekir.

Peking, May 2.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—

April 30.—In the Riga region, the enemy's artillery concentrated their fire on Shlock and south of the island of Dalen.

The region of the station of Zelburg, north-west of Jakobstadt, was also shelled by the enemy. At many places on the front of the Dvinsk positions, artillery duels are taking place.

In the region west of Lake Narotsch, the fighting has ceased. The enemy's attempt to advance in front of their wire defences in the region north of the borough of Krevo was repulsed by our fire.

North of Muravitzy, on the Ikva, the Austrians, after an artillery preparation by heavy and light guns, delivered an attack, yesterday, before dawn, on our trenches west of the villages of Malaia and Bolshaia Boyarka (small and large Boyarka), held by one company. The latter had to retire.

Our troops, in their turn, opened a violent artillery fire and counter-attacked. About 1 p.m., notwithstanding the enemy's hurricane of fire, we re-took the lost trenches and captured the Magyars who had not been killed.

Two battalions, consisting of 22 officers, two doctors and 600 men, surrendered. The trenches are littered with killed and wounded Magyars.

We lost four officers and 100 men. We took a number of rifles, ammunition, cartridges and grenades.

The Caucasian front.—In the direction of Diarbekir, we repulsed the advance of the Turkish vanguards.

May 1.—In the region of Pulkarn, south-east of Riga, our artillery effectively shelled the enemy's battery. The Germans bombarded the region of the station of Ikskul and the Ikskul bridge-head.

On one of the sectors of the Dvinsk position, our artillery caused a fire to break out in the enemy's trenches.

South-east of the station of Olyka, on the railway between Rovon and Kovel, the enemy attempted three times to surround and attack the village of Kromiakovo. They were repulsed every time by our artillery, machine-gun and rifle-fire.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Diarbekir, our Cossacks severely pressed back the Turks towards the west. In the direction of Bagdad, we repulsed a considerable enemy detachment towards the west. We captured part of their artillery and a number of caissons.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gaschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Peking |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Kiang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cebu | Kuala-Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taiping |
| Haiphong | Medan | (F.M.S.) |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| | | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mongtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Pondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Hankeou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. MOEHN,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

*Head Office: HONGKONG.*
*Court of Directors:*
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) | 45,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 22,000,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,733,000 |

*Head Office:* Petrograd.
*Paris Office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London Office:* 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailan | Peking |
| Calcutta | Hankow | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Harbin | Tientsin |
| (Kwan-chendse) | Hongkong | Tsingtau |
| | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Nicolayowsk | Yokohama |
| Dalny (Dairen) | o-A | |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

*Branches and Agents All over the World.*

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

*Head Office:* Yokohama, Japan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Yen | 48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | „ | 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | „ | 20,400,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Sydney |
| Changchun | Lyons | Sinanfu |
| Dalny | Mukden | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tokio |
| Hongkong | New York | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Peking | |

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

*Bankers:*
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.

Every description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tandjong Balei |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djember | Penang | Tegal |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tjilatap |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | Singapore | |
| Medan | Soerabaia | |

*London Bankers:*—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities .....$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | Manila | Seattle |
| Bangkok | Malta | Somarang |
| Batavia | Melbourne | Singapore |
| Benkolen | Milan | Soerabaya |
| Bombay | Moscow | Sydney |
| Calcutta | New York | Tokio |
| Cheribon | Osaka | Vladivostock |
| Hongkong | Padang | Wellington |
| Honolulu | Paris | Yokohama |
| London | Rangoon | |
| Macassar | San Francisco | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yuenu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .....$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## *Provision Prices in Local Markets*

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 2, 1916.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | „ | 16-20 |
| Pork | „ | 25-30 |
| Veal | „ | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Cod | „ | 14-16 |
| Pomfret | „ | 15-20 |
| Mandarin | „ | 20-30 |
| Mackerel | „ | 18-20 |
| Salmon | „ | 15-20 |
| Samli | „ | 1.00-1.50 |
| Soles | „ | 18-20 |
| Whitebait | „ | 10-12 |
| **Game, Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | none |
| Duck | „ | 60-1.00 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 15-18 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 20-22 |
| Geese | each | 60-1.00 |
| Hare | „ | none |
| Partridge | „ | none |
| Pheasant | „ | none |
| Pigeons | „ | 20-25 |
| Plover | „ | 6-12 |
| Quail | „ | 20-25 |
| Snipe | „ | 12-14 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 45-50 |
| Teal | each | 12-14 |
| Wild Duck | „ | none |
| Wild Geese | „ | none |
| Woodcock | „ | 35-40 |
| Wild Pigeon | „ | none |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apples | per lb. | 12-20 |
| Apricots | „ | none |
| Bananas | „ | 5-6 |
| Cherries | „ | 10-12 |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-20 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | 25-30 |
| Lemons | each | 7-8 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | per lb. | 8-14 |
| Peaches | „ | none |
| Persimmons | „ | none |
| Pineapples | each | none |
| Peeboes | per lb. | none |
| Plums | per lb. | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 20-25 |
| Pears | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Strawberries | „ | none |
| Walnuts | „ | 10-12 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 15-20 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | 7- 8 |
| Broad Beans | „ | 4- 5 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Cabbages | each | 5-10 |
| Celery | per bunch | 8-10 |
| Carrots | „ | 8-10 |
| Cauliflower | each | 12-15 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 6-8 |
| French Beans | per lb. | 12-14 |
| Green Corn | each | none |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | 80-1.00 |
| Onions | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Peas | „ | 6-8 |
| Potatoes | per pic. | $2.50-3.00 |
| Parsnips | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 1-2 |
| Tomatoes | „ | 8-10 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 1-2 |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour, American | per 50 lb. | $4.80 |
| Flour, Shanghai | per 50 lb. | $2.40 |
| Rice | per 200 lb. | $7.80 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottles | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | „ | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $3.00 |
| Bran | „ | $2.00 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 9.50 |
| Stove Coal | „ | Tls.16.00 |
| Firewood | per 60 bundles | $1.00 |

A. KILNER.

## ∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

## THE Apollo THEATRE

*Programme for May 6th and 7th*

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

*"THE DOCTOR'S DUTY"*
*A vivid and powerful story of human nature In two parts.*

*"THIEVES"*
*An American Drama, embodying exciting situations. In two parts.*

*PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE*
*No. 363*
*Depicting latest events of interest.*

*"WIFFLES MAKES A MUDDLE OF IT"*
*Another fine comic feature by the popular M. PRINCE.*

*"JUST NUTS"*
*A sparkling and hilarious American comedy, introducing a character of the Charlie Chaplin order.*

*"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH"*
*A delightful comedy by Andre Deed.*

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

*PROGRAMME*
*For 6th, 7th and 8th May, 1916*

1.— *OVERTURE*
2.—*"THE BATTLE OF CARENCY"* *Topical War Film*
3.— *"THE MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE" 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts*
INTERVAL
4.— *INTERMEZZO*
5.— *"THE MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE" Fourth Part*
6.—*"THE NEW STENOGRAPHER."* *Vitagraph Comedy*
7.—*"THAT SPRINGTIME FEELING"* *Keystone Comedy*

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

*Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads*

NEW PROGRAMME
*For Saturday and Sunday, 6th and 7th May.*
"GRANDMOTHER'S LAMP"
*A War Drama of Considerable Interest, Relating to the last Italian and Austrian War. In Three Parts.*

*A Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy and also a few Selected Comics.*

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.

*Matinee as Usual on Sunday Afternoon*

*P.S.—New Programme for Monday and the following two days*

## The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Committee:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill, E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood
E. O. Cumming, H. Tiefenbacher
Dr. H. Fresson, Capt. G. Rabier
E. R. Hooper, O. M. Green
Col. C. D. Bruce, J. K. Tweed
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. Wanostrocht,
*Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 6th

New Programme

*SHOWING*

"THE SILENCE OF THE DEAD"

A Gaumont Masterpiece

In 4 parts

and

New Keystone Comedies

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 6th

HEWAN THOMPSON

OF

"ALADDIN" FAME

In New Comedy Songs

## LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST PERFORMANCES
of
THE BANDMAN OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

Tonight, May 6th
Revival of the New Version of
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success
*"A COUNTRY GIRL"*

Monday, May 8th
Special Repeat Performance of the Popular War Comedy.
*"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"*

Tuesday, May 9th
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.
*"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT"*

Wednesday, May 10th
By Special Popular Request
*"GRUMPY"*

Thursday, May 11th
Grand Special Gala Performance in aid of the Shanghai Race Club War and Charity Fund, under the auspices of the Stewards and Members of the Shanghai Race Club.

A Special Variety Vaudeville Performance preceeded by the Interesting one-act Play:
*"THE QUEEN'S MESSENGER"*

Friday, May 12th
By Special Request.
The Popular Comedy
*"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER"*

Saturday, May 13th
The great Daly's Theatre Success,
*"BETTY"*

Plans open at Moutrie's up to
Wednesday, May 10th

Prices..... $3, $2 & $1.

All seats reserved and not paid for within 24 hours from time of reservation will be resold

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 | .. | San Francisco | Yucatan | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 8 | .. | San Francisco etc. | Bessie Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| .. 9 | P.M. | San Francisco | Tenyo maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. 9 | D.L. | New York | Indrawadi | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 11 | .. | Seattle | Canada maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. 19 | P.M. | Vancouver | Empress of Russia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| .. 21 | 1.00 | Seattle | Kamakura maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 25 | .. | San Francisco | Floridian | Br. | Dodwell |
| June 2 | P.M. | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| .. 3 | P.M. | San Francisco | Shinyo maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. 4 | noon | Seattle | Tamba maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 5 | .. | Seattle | Manila maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. 12 | noon | Seattle | Yokohama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 16 | P.M. | Vancouver | Empress of Asia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| .. 26 | P.M. | Frisco, Japan, Honolulu | China | Am. | C. M. S. S. Co. |
| .. 30 | .. | San Francisco etc. | Hazel Dollar | Am. | Dollar & Co. |
| July 2 | P.M. | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| .. 2 | noon | Seattle | Sado maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Sept 1 | P.M. | San Fancisco etc. | China | Am. | C. M. S. S. Co. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 | 1.60 | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Omi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 7 | 1.00 | Kobe, Yokohama | Kamo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 9 | 5.00* | Nagasaki, Moji etc. | Hakuai maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 9 | P.M. | Nagasaki, Kobe | Tenyo maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| .. 19 | P.M. | Nagasaki, Kobe | Empress of Russia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| .. 20 | .. | Kobe, Yokohama | Andre Lebon | Fr. | Cie M. M. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 7 | D.L. | Liverpool | Ajax | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 8 | .. | Genoa, London | Merionethshire | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 12 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Ningchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 15 | 9.30* | Marseilles, London | Nankin | Br. | P. & O. |
| .. 15 | .. | Genoa | Monmouthshire | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 17 | P.M. | London via Ports | Gleniffer | Br. | Glen Line |
| .. 18 | D.L. | London | Oanfa | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 19 | P.M. | Marseilles | Porthos | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| .. 21 | 0.30 | London via Cape | Kaga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 24 | P.M. | Marseilles etc. | Cordilliere | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| .. 28 | A.M. | London via Cape | Kamo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 28 | .. | London | City of Lincoln | Br. | S. Tomes |
| .. 29 | 9.30* | Marseilles, London | Novara | Br. | P. & O. |
| .. 29 | D.L. | London | Deucalion | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 7 | P.M. | Marseilles etc. | Andre Lebon | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| .. 11 | A.M. | Marseilles via Cape | Katori maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 12 | A.M. | Marseilles, London | Nagoya | Br. | P. & O. |
| .. 21 | P.M. | Marseilles etc. | Atlantique | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| .. 26 | 9.30* | Marseilles etc. | Malta | Br. | P. & O. |
| .. 29 | 6.30* | Marseilles etc. | Nyanza | Br. | P. & O. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 | A.M. | Foochow | Hsinchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. 7 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Chenan | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 8 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 10 | .. | Takao, Formosa | Kohoku maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 | 10.00* | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 6 | noon | Tsingtao | Risai maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| .. 7 | D.L. | Chinwangtao | Patriot | Br. | K. M. A. |
| .. 7 | .. | Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny | Keelung maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 9 | 5.30* | Dalny | Sakaki maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| .. 9 | A.M. | Hongkong | Chiyuen | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 6 | M.N. | do | Siangyang maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 7 | M.N. | do | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. 7 | M.N. | do | Hsinfung | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| .. 8 | M.N. | do | Kutwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 8 | M.N. | do | Kiangyu | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. 9 | M.N. | do | Tuckwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 9 | M.N. | do | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 9 | M.N. | do | Nanyang maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 10 | M.N. | do | Kiangkwan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. 10 | M.N. | do | Kinling | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 11 | M.N. | do | Kiangwah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| .. 11 | M.N. | do | Talee maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 12 | M.N. | do | Tachi maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 12 | M.N. | do | Loongwo | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 12 | M.N. | do | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 13 | M.N. | do | Fengyang maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 13 | M.N. | do | Nganking | Br. | B. & S. |
| .. 14 | M.N. | do | Kiangfoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| .. 15 | M.N. | do | Yobyang maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 5 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | N. S. N. Co. | N. S. C. W. |
| May 5 | Dalny | Risai maru | 411 | Jap. | S. M. R. | W. W. |
| May 5 | Tsingtao | Tungwah | 746 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | K. L. Y. W. |
| May 5 | Swatow | Esang | 1127 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | |
| May 5 | Japan | Nippon maru | 3455 | Jap. | A. T. Co. | O.W.S.B. |
| May 5 | Japan | Merionethshire | 2686 | Br. | J. M. & Co | |
| May 5 | Hongkong | Anhui | 1355 | Brl. | B. & S. | W.T.W. |
| May 5 | Hankow | Siangyang maru | 2225 | Jap. | N. K. K. | N. Y. K. W. |
| May 5 | Hankow | Kiangyung | 1451 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | K.L.Y.W. |
| May 5 | Wenchow | Poochi | 631 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | K. L. Y. W. |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 5 | Tsingtao and Dalny | Kobe maru | 1536 | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| .. 5 | Hankow etc. | Yohyang Maru | 1917 | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 5 | Hongkong | Taishun | 1216 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| .. 5 | Hankow etc. | Kianghsin | 2101 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| .. 5 | Hongkong | Kamakura maru | 3696 | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| .. 5 | Japan | Otaru maru | 1881 | Jap. | K. M. A. |
| .. 5 | Vladivostock via Nagasaki | Poltava | 1960 | Rus. | R. V. Fleet |
| .. 5 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | N. S. N. Co. |

## Clearances

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 5 | Hankow etc. | Changon | 1289 | Br. | Geddes & Co. |
| .. 5 | Hankow etc. | Tachang maru | 1369 | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| .. 5 | Hankow etc. | Suiwo | 1031 | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 6 | Foochow | Hsinchi | 1385 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B II | April 8 | Cruise | Brooklyn** | Am cru. | 9215 | 20 | 600 | Day |
| P & O B I | May 3 | Cruise | Villalobos | Am g-b. | 630 | 8 | 95 | Goss |

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron, Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, May 6, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, May 9 at midnight. For Freight and Passage aply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo Wharf on Wednesday, May 10. Thesteam-lunch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzsepoo wharf on the 7th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Patriot, will be despatched on Sunday, May 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

### For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Heiwa Maru (chartered) left Chingwangtao on Tuesday and is due to arrive here today.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru is appointed to sail from Hongkong today, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, May 9.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tsingtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 1.30 p. m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, May 9.

The C.M. ss. Hsinkong left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (charterd), left Chingwangtao on Thursday, and is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.'s s.s. Monteagle arrived at Moji at 7 a.m. yesterday, sailed for Kobe at 10 p.m. and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 p.m. today.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 2769 | Ger. | Carlowitz | U. S. A. |
| May 4 | Chinwangtao | Atsuta maru | 1847 | Jap. | K. M. A. | K. M. A. W. |
| Aug 4 | Hongkong | Bohemia | 4282 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B. VII |
| May 1 | Japan | Bankoku maru | 3752 | Jap. | C.I. & E. L. Co. | 10 p |
| May 3 | Hongkong | Bessie Dollar | 2798 | Br. | Dollar Co. | |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China | 8868 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | C. M. E. W. |
| May 2 | Hongkong | Chiyuen | 2111 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | K. L. Y. W. |
| May 3 | Antung | Chekiang | 1318 | Br. | B. & S. | W. T. W. |
| May 4 | Hongkong | City of Lincoln | 3807 | Br. | S. Tomes | |
| May 4 | Hankow | Changon | 1289 | Br. | Geddes & Co. | N.S.C.W. |
| May 4 | Port Arthur | Chelan maru | 1007 | Jap. | M. B. K. | T.K.D.L.W. |
| May 4 | Hongkong | Chenan | 2200 | Br. | B. & S. | W.T.W. |
| Aug 8 | Hongkong | D. Rickmers | 2651 | Ger. | H. D. & Co. | U. S. A. |
| Apr 14 | Hongkong | Elesabeth | 4181 | Nor. | Wallem & Co. | B. IV |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Fortuna | 182 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | 10 p. |
| May 1 | Japan | Gemini | 1366 | Br. | M. B. K. | M.B.K.W. |
| Apr 22 | Hankow | Hanping | 981 | Chi. | H.Y.P.I. & Co. | H.Y.P.W. |
| May 1 | Foochow | Hsinchi | 1385 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | K. L. Y. W. |
| May 3 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. | C. N. C. W. |
| May 4 | Amoy | Hsinming | 1428 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | K. L. Y. W. |
| May 2 | Swatow | Ichang | 1227 | Br. | B. & S. | W.T.W. |
| Apr 22 | Hongkong | Kwanglee | 4681 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | K.L.Y.W. |
| May 1 | Chefoo | Klngsing | 1983 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | S.H.W. |
| May 4 | Foochow | Keelung maru | 1085 | Jap. | N. K. K. | O.S.K.Y.W. |
| May 4 | Dalny | Kanju maru | 1041 | Jap. | M. B. K. | H.Y.P.W. |
| May 3 | Hankow | Luenho | 1735 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | S. H. W. |
| July 16 | Hankow | Meidah | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | N. G. L. B. 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Meilee | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | N. G. L. B. 1 |
| Mar 29 | Hankow | Meifoo | 406 | Am. | S. Oil Co | S. O. C. W. |
| May 2 | Hongkong | Monmouthshire | 3197 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | S.H.W. |
| May 1 | Hankow | Nganking | 1719 | Br. | B. & S. | C. N. W. |
| May 3 | Japan | Omi maru | 2221 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | N. Y. K. W. |
| Jan 24 | Cruise | Pacific | 727 | Dan. | G. N. T. Co | 8 p. |
| Apr 30 | Amoy | Pakhoi | 1227 | Br. | B. & S. | L.P.D.O.W. |
| Apr 30 | Hankow | Poyang | 1892 | Br. | B. & S. | C. N. C. W. |
| July 30 | Tsingtao | Sikiang | 1840 | Ger. | H. A. L. | Int. D. W. |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia | 5446 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | S. VIII |
| Dec 16 | Yangtse | Shuhun | 495 | Chi. | S. N. Co | K. N. D. W. |
| Apr 22 | Cruise | Store Nordiske | 598 | Dan. | G.-N. T. Co. | 9 p. |
| Apr 30 | Wuhu | Shansi | 1228 | Br. | B. & S. | W.T.W. |
| Apr 30 | Tientsin | Shengking | 1064 | Br. | B. & S. | C.N.C.W. |
| May 1 | Hongkong | Shantung | 1568 | Br. | B. & S. | W.T.W. |
| May 3 | Chefoo | Shuntien | 1081 | Br. | B. & S. | C.N.W. |
| May 4 | Hankow | Suiwo | 1931 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | S. H. W. |
| May 3 | Japan | Taishu maru | 879 | Jap. | Satoh Shokai | US B |
| May 4 | Hankow | Tachang maru | 681 | Jap. | N. K. K. | L.P.DW. |
| May 4 | Amoy | Tamsui | 919 | Br. | B. & S. | W. T. W. |
| May 4 | Chinwangtao | Volund | 1114 | Nor. | K. M. A. | K.M.A.W. |
| May 2 | Antung | Wenchow | 560 | Br. | B. & S. | W.T.W. |
| May 4 | Hankow | Wuchang | 1975 | Br. | B. & S. | C. N. W. |
| Apr 29 | Hongkong | Yingchow | 1210 | Br. | B. & S. | W. T. W. |
| May 1 | Dalny | Yeddo | 1346 | Swd. | E. F. A. | S.N.R.W. |

## Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru from Japan:—Mr. Robt. C. Baldwin, Mr. J. B. Bobbitt, Mr. W. F. Blanche, Mr. J. C. Eisenman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edblad, Mr. J. C. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kerfoot, Mr. W .B. Newsome, Mr. Reginald Norman, Mr. Chas. E. Potric, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Rothang, Mr. Louis P. Reynolds, Mr. Norman T. Saunders, Mr. L. L. Schnare, Mr. E. Schlaudecker, Miss. Mary Sneddon, Mr. J. F. Satterwhite, Mr. W. Sagiura, Mr. R. Takagi, Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. S. Watanabe and 2 children, Mr. C. F. Yau, Mr. and Mrs. Max L. Zankl, Dr. T. M. Li, Mr. Chas Derham. In Transit:—Miss. Olga Aston, Mr. G. H. Black, Mr. A. H. E. Does de Bye, Rev. B. P. Cross, Mrs. L. Denney, Miss. E. H. Elliott, Rev. Father Fernandes, Mr. T. E. Gate, Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Horley, Master & Miss. E. Horley, Mr. D. H. Jones, Mrs. T. H. Keefe, Miss. E. Lindberg, Mr. D. F. McKinney, Mrs. Preston McKinney, Mr. Henry Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McManus, Mr. R. P. Morrison, Mr. G. F. Saito, Mr. C. Sprung, Mrs. E. Sanderson, Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell White, Mr. C. H. Wadleigh, Miss. F. Walther, Mr. Roy Zuver.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Mr. Gundersen, Mr. Andersen, Mr. Lusby, Mr. Hench, Mr. Chow-lai, Mr. and Mrs. Maska, Mr. and Mrs. D. Y. Royevsky, Mr. Shin, Mr. Hsin.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. E. Affially.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:—Mr. Law, and Mr. Rendle.

## Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Vladivostock:—Mr. Church, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Mr. and Mrs. Nihlewitch, Miss. C. Korkin, Mr. Didrich Fridman, Mr. Leonid Milstein and Mas. Geo. Ziemlinski, Mr. and Mrs. Shorstain and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Held, Mr. V. E. Rogol. For Nagasaki:—Mr. I. Koga.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Lianel Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. A. W. Harris, and Mr. C. E. Dundton.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo for Kiukiang:—Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, and Mr. H. G. Barrie. For Hankow:—Mr. R. L. Wilson. For Wuchi:—Miss Benton.


**Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited**

Trans-Pacific Lines to Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Russia .. | May 19 |
| Empress of Japan .... | June 2 |
| Empress of Asia .... .. | 16 |
| Monteagle ..... | July 1 |
| Empress of Russia .. .. | 14 |
| Empress of Japan .... | July 28 |
| Empress of Asia .... | Aug. 11 |
| Monteagle .... ..... | Sept. 2 |

For further information apply to
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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | May 9 |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | June 2 |
| ,, | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 21 |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Aug. 18 |

*From Nagasaki to San Francisco*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 tons | May 23 |
| ,, | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | July 11 |
| ,, | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 tons | Aug. 8 |
| ,, | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | Sept. 26 |

*From Nagasaki to Manila*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 2 |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 30 |
| ,, | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Sept. 16 |

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

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S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . . about June 30th

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*Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.*

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(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JUNE 26, SEPT. 1, NOV. 7.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 12, AUG. 18, OCT. 23.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

# HUGE FINE FOR BACKER OF OPIUM SMUGGLERS

### Chinese Provision Merchant Must Pay Tls. 10,000 and Serve 3 Months In Prison

One of the magnates of the opium smugglers' ring that has slipped tons of illicit drug into Shanghai was found guilty and heavily sentenced yesterday in the Mixed Court. He was fined Tls. 10,000 and sentenced to three months in prison.

The prisoner was a Chinese provision merchant named Tung Ah-nyi. His place is at No. 314 Broadway. In a search of the premises recently the police found 126 pounds of smuggled opium worth about $19,000. He was charged with unlawful possession.

Facts were brought out to prove the contention of investigators that vast quantities of Persian opium are being brought through Russia to China through an organized clique of smugglers. In the man's rooms were found chests and drawers heaped with money. There were $20,000 in a single drawer and a small fortune in Russian notes. In sentencing the prisoner the assessor said that there was reason to believe that the man before the bar was engaged in financing smuggling operations. A foreigner who "had been fined in the American court" was suggested as one whom the prisoner had financed.

The case was tried before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong. Mr. G. D. Musso prosecuted on behalf of the Chinese government and Mr. F. W. Hadley appeared for the accused.

D. S. I. Reeves described the raid in which the opium was discovered. The provision store owned by the prisoner is a large one. He went to the place and asked the accused whether he had any opium there. The man answered yes, he had a little. He led the way to a bedroom upstairs where there was a wardrobe. When he started to open the wardrobe he couldn't find the key, so the detective, being a man of direct methods, forced the door. Inside there were 14 packages of opium. The man said that was all he had. About the room there were several chests all carefully locked.

"What is in those?" asked the officer.

"Money" was the answer.

The accused's wife handed over a key to the boxes and they were opened. Two of the chests contained opium and a third was half full of silver coins. Eight packages of opium were discovered in another box under the bed. After that about every drawer and crevice in the room that the officer explored gave forth an addition to the collection of the drug.

There were bushels of money in the room. A large quantity of Russian money was found in one of the drawers. A second drawer was full of money and one of the boxes already mentioned was half full of silver coin. In answer to a question from the assessor the officer said that there was at least $20,000 in one of the drawers, besides large bundles of Rouble notes. When the seized opium was weighed at the police station it was found that there was 126 pounds of it. The house raided was just across the street from another place that was raided on the same day. Sixty pounds of the drug was discovered there.

Mr. Roberts, of the Chinese Customs, said that one ball of the Opium was Persian and the other Siberian. It had been treated with oil to harden it and to deaden the smell.

"Customs officers," he said, "always use their noses in going about a ship to discover smuggled opium."

The drug in court was worth $150 a pound. The entire lot was worth $18,900, he said.

The prisoner declared that he had the opium because he and four others in his shop were opium smokers. He bought the drug last year from different persons—all of them foreigners. He said that it would have taken him and his four companions about one year and ten months to smoke it all up. He never sold any of the drug.

Mr. Hadley, in his argument, said that the accused had given all information to the police when they called and asked for an acquittal. Mr. Musso asked a heavy penalty. He said that the amount of the notes discovered and the inference from the testimony was that the money was being used for the purchase of smuggled opium.

The decision of the court was three months in prison and a fine of Tls. 10,000. The opium was to be handed over to the Customs to be destroyed.

Another Chinese shopkeeper found with smuggled opium in his house was fined $100.

# Germans in Trench Near Fortress of Verdun

Here is one of the most recent pictures, showing a new German trench near Verdun, where the Germans are throwing up extensive fortifications to hold the ground already gained and to prepare for further attacks on the French stronghold. Some of the fiercest fighting of the war has occurred in this region.

# Elihu Root Boom For President is Launched; Roosevelt is Second

Ner York, N. Y., April 8.—A strong movement for the nomination of Elihu Root, ex-senator and ex-cabinet member, at the Republican national convention in Chicago next June, is taking shape here. Today the Root boom was launched with a statement signed by 74 prominent men. Among his supporters is Robert Bacon, former U. S. ambassador to France and former secretary of state, who says, "My first choice is Root and second choice Roosevelt."

William Barnes, the Republican state leader, many of whose adherents have signed the statement, denied to day that the movement in reality is a maneuver to help the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt.

**Republican Openminded**

Chicago, Ill., April 7.—The subcommittee of the Republican national committee has selcted Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as temporary chairman of the convention next June. Lafayette Gleason of New York will be temporary secretary. The committeemen will not discuss presidential possibilities.

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the national committee, said today that the Republicans have "an open mind and will enter the convention prepared to name the best man."


Arch Colonel Golf Ball
at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball
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Braid's Special Ball
at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball
at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,


# U.S. WON'T WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM MEXICO

### Wilson Decides To Let Americans Police Districts They Have Occupied

London, April 25.—A despatch from Washington says that President Wilson has decided not to withdraw the United States troops from Mexico. They will remain in the territory already occupied and will police those districts.

The forces now on the border are to be redistributed and given a chance to recuperate pending further opportunity for the troops of the de facto government to show their willingness to cooperate in the pursuit of Villa.

According to reports which have been received here Villa is at Agua, Chili, 100 miles south of the border.

**Obregon to Meet Scott**

San Francisco, April 26.—General Obregon, Minister of War in the Carranza government, will shortly have an interview with General Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States army, about the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. The American papers say it is strange that the Mexican troops are being concentrated in the northern provinces.

# *Coast Guard Cutter Picks Up Shanghai Schooner At Sea*

San Francisco, April 4.—Towing the sea-battered schooner Hugh Hogan, bound from Shanghai to this port, the coast guard cutter Bear reached the Golden Gate later yesterday afternoon after a heroic fight to save the disabled sailing craft.

The Hogan's master reported that she had encountered a hurricane on February 2, that lasted for days, and during which his ship was badly mauled. The schooner lost her rudder, a huge roller smashing it as she lifted. Her steering gear was also put out of commission by the same breaker, and for days she lay helpless after the hurricane passed and left her.

Unable to make any appeal for assistance and out of the regular track of steamers, the captain was trying to make up his mind to abandon his ship when the Bear hove in sight.

There are five passengers on the Hogan and 200 tons of general freight.

### The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

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Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
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R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

1872


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### *Launch Services*

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m. on the 8th inst.

### Siccawei Weather Report

4.—The anticyclone advances between China and Japan. The breezes are diverging from that centre. The cyclone of the Philippines appears to die away gradually. Overcast and mild weather in the Yangtze Valley.

5.—Slight rain at Shanghai during the night. The breeze shifts to the S.-E. while the pressure decreases slowly.


The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road


### Meteorological Readings
Friday, May 5, 1916.

| WEATHER. | 4 a.m. | 9 a.m |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm | 763.80 | 763.96 |
| " " inches | 30.05 | 30.08 |
| Variation mm. for 24 h | -2.04 | -2.35 |
| Variation mm. for 12 h | -1.91 | -1.38 |
| Wind (Direction | ESE | SE |
| Wind (Kilom per hour | 14 | 18 |
| Wind (Miles | 8.7 | 11.2 |
| Temperature (Cen | 14°4 | 15°4 |
| Temperature (Fahr | 57.9 | 59.7 |
| Humidity: co | 97 | 87 |
| Nebulosity: 5 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Rainfall mm | 0.5 | — |
| Rainfall inches | 0.02 | |


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# Classified Advertisements

### MISCELLANEOUS

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9648-M-9

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9631-M-13

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WANTED, from middle of June or July 1st, by married couple, in Central district, furnished or unfurnished flat or small house of 3 or 4 rooms. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

9633-M-7

WANTED at once, by British family, a furnished house or flat, Western district preferred. Would not object to private flat in boarding house or part house. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

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### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

| Mail 3 | Mail 5 | Miles | | | Mail 102 | Mail 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.30 | 16.35 | 0 | dep. Peking | arr. | 8.44 | 18.55 |
| 1.25 | 9.10 | | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 5.08 | 15.58 |
| 11.35 | 19.17 | 82 | dep. Tientsin-Central | arr. | 5.03 | 15.53 |
| | | | | | Mond. & Thursd. | |
| 11.45 | 19.25 | | arr. Tientsin-East | dep. | 4.55 | 15.45 |

| Mail 102 | Mail 2 | | | | Mail 1 | Mail 101 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sund. & Wed. | Fridays | | | Peking-Mukden Line | | |
| 9.35 | 0.01 | 0 | dep. Mukden | arr. | 21.00 | 19.27 |
| Mond. & Thursd. | | | | | | |
| 4.45 | 18.27 | | arr. Tientsin-East | dep. | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 4.55 | 18.34 | 434 | dep. Tientsin-East | arr. | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| | | | | | Thursd. | Tuesd. & Saturd. |
| 5.03 | 18.41 | | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 1.01 | 1.01 |

| Local 5 | Mail 3 | | | | Mail 4 | Local 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 | 12.30 | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | | 15.32 | 19.56 |
| 7.40 | 12.40 | 2 71 | arr. Tientsin Central dep. | | 15.22 | 19.46 |
| 8.00 | 13.00 | | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | | 15.02 | 19.26 |
| 11.48 | 16.30 | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | | 11.57 | 15.23 |
| 15.12 | 19.38 | 149 | dep. Techow dep. | | 9.17 | 12.13 |
| 18.16 | 22.41 | | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | | 6.30 | 9.00 |
| 7 | | | | | | 8 |
| 7.30 | 23.01 | 221 | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | | 6.10 | 17.42 |
| 10.09 | 1.28 | 266 | dep. Tsianfu dep. | | 3.56 | 15.12 |
| 12.30 | 3.49 | 319 | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | | 1.04 | 12.41 |
| 12.45 | 3.59 | | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | | 0.54 | 12.26 |
| 15.36 | 6.55 | 378 | dep. Lincheng dep. | | 22.0 | 10.02 |
| 17.46 | 9.03 | | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | | 19.35 | 7.40 |
| | | 421 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | 10 |
| 6.00 | 9.23 | | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | | 19.15 | 2.50 |
| 11.30 | 13.18 | | arr. Pengpu dep. | | 14.52 | 15.25 |
| 11.50 | 13.28 | 523 | dep. Pengpu arr. | | 14.42 | 14.18 |
| 18.02 | 17.07 | 6 1 | dep. Chuchow dep. | | 11.11 | 8.51 |
| 19.53 | 18.23 | 6 2 | arr. Pukow dep. | | 9.45 | 6.50 |

| Exp. | Exp. | | | | Exp. | Fast |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.00 | 23.00 | 0 | dep. Nanking Ferry | Shanghai arr. | 7.05 | |
| 7.00 | 7.00 | 193 | dep. Nanking | Nanking dep. | 7.00 | 15.04 |
| | | | arr. Shanghai | Line dep | 23.00 | 7.35 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.45 | 14.00 | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | 7.18 | 11.48 | 11.20 | 17.3 | dep. Lincheng arr. | 3.08 | 14.38 |
| 9.48 | 15.03 | arr. Tsiningchow dep. | 6.15 | 10.45 | 12.28 | 18.38 | arr. Tsochuang dep. | 7.00 | 13.30 |

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

## MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

| STATIONS | TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m. | 4 Fast a.m. | 6 Slow a.m. | 8 Coolie Goods a.m. | 10 Ex-Press p.m. | 12 Local Mixed p.m. | STATIONS | TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m. | 3 Fast a.m. | 5 Slow a.m. | 7 Coolie Goods a.m. | 9 Ex-press p.m. | 11 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai South ..... dep. | | 8.00 | 8.55 | 10.15 | 3.30 | 4.20 | Zah Kou ..... dep. | | 7.20 | 8.20 | 9.25 | 3.10 | 3.50 |
| Sung Kiang ..... arr. | | 8.52 | 10.01 | 11.24 | 4.13 | 5.46 | Hangchow ..... arr. | | 7.44 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 3.20 | 4.18 |
| Sung Kiang ..... dep. | | 8.55 | 10.06 | 11.40 | 4.15 | 5.56 | Hangchow ..... dep. | | 7.55 | 8.55 | 10.13 | 3.36 | 4.35 |
| Ka Shai ..... | | 9.49 | 11.07 | 1.02 | 5.00 | 7.10 | Chang An ..... | | 8.52 | 10.11 | 12.15 | 4.22 | 5.48 |
| Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10.11 | 11.35 | 1.33 | 5.19 | 7.40 | Yeh Zah ..... arr. | | 9.25 | 10.54 | 1.15 | 4.47 | 6.37 |
| Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7.30 | 10.19 | 11.45 | 1.46 | 5.29 | | Yeh Zah ..... dep. | | 9.32 | 11.01 | 1.50 | 4.55 | 6.47 |
| Yeh Zah ..... arr. | 8.24 | 10.56 | 12.27 | 2.37 | 5.56 | | Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10 09 | 11.43 | 2.45 | 5.22 | 7.38 |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | 8.40 | 10.58 | 12.31 | 2.52 | 5.58 | | Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7 40 | 10.12 | 11.55 | 3.01 | 5.26 | |
| Chang An ..... | 9.38 | 11.33 | 1.17 | 3.55 | 6.25 | | Ka Shai ..... | 8.18 | 10.36 | 12.26 | 3.37 | 5.47 | |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 11.18 | 12.28 | 2.30 | 5.32 | 7.09 | | Sung Kiang ..... arr. | 9.33 | 11.29 | 1.26 | 4.48 | 6.30 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.30 | 12.38 | 2.42 | 5.47 | 7.24 | | Sung Kiang ..... dep. | 10.02 | 11.32 | 1.31 | 4.58 | 6.32 | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 11.55 | 12.57 | 3.05 | 6.20 | 7.40 | | Shanghai South ... arr. | 11.22 | 12.25 | 2.38 | 6.07 | 7.15 | |

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

| STATIONS | 14 a.m. | 16 a.m. | 18 a.m. | 20 p.m. | 22 p.m. | 24 p.m. | STATIONS | 13 a.m. | 15 a.m. | 17 p.m. | 19 p.m. | 21 p.m. | 23 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kon Zen Chiao ... dep. | 7.40 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 1.25 | 3.05 | 6.35 | Zah Kou ..... dep. | 9.00 | | | | 5.10 | |
| Kon Zen Chiao ... arr. | 7.53 | 10.23 | 12.03 | 1.38 | 3.18 | 6.48 | Hangchow ..... arr. | 9.19 | | | | 5.33 | |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. dep. | 8.04 | 10.30 | 12.05 | 1.40 | 3.19 | 6.50 | Hangchow ..... dep. | 9.24 | 10.55 | 12.35 | 2.10 | 5.42 | 7.15 |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 8.13 | 10.40 | 12.15 | 1.50 | 3.29 | 7.00 | Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. | 9.34 | 11.05 | 12.45 | 2.20 | 5.52 | 7.25 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 8.21 | | | | 3.46 | | Kon Shang Hsu .. dep. | 9.37 | 11.12 | 12.47 | 2.25 | 5.56 | 7.28 |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 8.46 | | | | 4.10 | | Kon Zen Chiao ... arr. | 9.50 | 11.25 | 1.00 | 2.38 | 6.09 | 7.41 |

*Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.*

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

| STATIONS. | 1 Fast R | 3 Local | 5 3 & 4 Class | 7 Local | 9 Express R | 11 Local | 13 Local | 15 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep. | 7.35 | | 9.00 | 10.30 | 1.05 | 3.45 | 5.30 | 11.00 |
| Nansigan.. .. .. | 8.08 | | 9.31 | 10.56 | 1.26 | 4.08 | 6.00 | |
| Kunshan .. .. | 8.53 | | 10.23 | 11.52 | | 4.54 | 7.00 | A.M. |
| SOOCHOW arr. | 9.40 | | 11.34 | 12.48 | 2.37 | 5.49 | 8.05 | 1.00 |
| SOOCHOW dep. | 9.50 | | 11.44 | | 2.45 | 5.59 | | 1.10 |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 10.40 | | 12.56 | | 3.27 | 7.03 | | 2.09 |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 10.50 | | 1.03 | | 3.37 | 7.08 | | 2.19 |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 11.40 | | 2.05 | | 4.16 | 8.07 | | 3.14 |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 11.50 | 6.50 | 2.13 | | 4.25 | | | 3.24 |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 12.45 | 8.00 | 3.19 | | 5.19 | | | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | 12.48 | 8.03 | 3.22 | | 5.11 | | | |
| CHINKIANG arr. | 1.25 | 8.52 | 4.14 | | 5.41 | | | 5.14 |
| CHINKIANG dep. | 1.33 | 9.02 | 4.24 | | 5.51 | | | 5.24 |
| NANKING .. arr. | 3.04 | 11.00 | 6.13 | | 7.00 | | | 7.00 |
| Nanking Ferry .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *7.05 |

| STATIONS. | 2 Fast R | 4 Local | 6 Local | 8 3 & 4 Class | 10 Express R | 12 Local | 14 Local | 16 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M |
| Nanking Ferry ..dep. | .. | | | .. | .. | | .. | .. |
| NANKING .. ..dep. | 7.30 | | | 8.25 | 1.20 | | 3.50 | 11.00 |
| CHINKIANG.. arr | 8.57 | | | 10.23 | 2.37 | | 5.49 | A.M. 0.46 |
| CHINKIANG.. dep | 9.07 | | | 10.33 | 2.47 | | 5.59 | 1.00 |
| TANYANG .. arr | 9.46 | | | 11.24 | 3.20 | | 6.50 | |
| TANYANG .. dep | 9.49 | | | 11.27 | 3.21 | | 6.53 | |
| CHANGCHOW arr | 10.47 | | | 12.48 | 4.09 | | 8.09 | 2.53 |
| CHANGCHOW dep | 10.57 | | 7.10 | 1.05 | 4.19 | | | 3.16 |
| WUSIH .. arr | 1.46 | | 8.14 | 2.19 | 4.59 | | | 4.11 |
| WUSIH .. dep | 11.56 | | 8.24 | 2.29 | 5.09 | | | 4.21 |
| SOOCHOW .. arr | 12.47 | | 9.32 | 3.42 | 5.54 | | | 5.14 |
| SOOCHOW .. dep | 12.57 | 7.35 | 9.41 | 3.52 | 6.04 | 2.40 | | 5.24 |
| Kunshan .. .. .. | 1 41 | 8.25 | 10.40 | 4.56 | | 3.25 | | |
| Nansiang .. .. .. | 2.33 | 9.29 | 11.50 | 5.59 | | 4.09 | | 6.41 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr. | 2.56 | 9.55 | 12.16 | 6.27 | 7.35 | 4.30 | | 7.00 |

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

| | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep. | 7.00 | 8.20 | 10.45 | 13.10 | 14.40 | 16.10 | 18.10 | 21.30 |
| KIANGWAN ..... | 7.27 | 8.47 | 11.12 | 13.37 | 15.07 | 16.37 | 18.37 | 21.57 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr. | 7.35 | 8.55 | 11.20 | 13.45 | 15.15 | 16.45 | 18.45 | 22.05 |

| | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep. | 6.20 | 7.40 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 14.00 | 15.30 | 17.25 | 19.0 |
| KIANGWAN ..... | 6.31 | 7.51 | 10.16 | 12.26 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.36 | 19.55 |
| WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr. | 6.55 | 8.15 | 10 40 | 12.50 | 14 35 | 16.05 | 18.00 | 20.20 |

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

# Auctions

# Business and Official Notices

# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

---

**A. LANDAU & Co.**

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.

Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road

Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

---

**Depots are now open for the sale of Machine Made ICE at**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkew Market | 6—10 |
| Maloo Market | A.M. |
| Wayside Market | 4—6 |
| 60 Avenue Joffre | P.M. |

10 lbs. Ice will be given in exchange for a Metal Check.

Checks are now on sale at the Company's offices, 8 Thorne Road.

**20 Checks Price $3.00**

**Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.**

9523

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**NAVAL CLUB**

No. 10A and 10B, Boone Road.

**RESTAURANT**

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis desires to announce that he has opened on the premises of the Naval Club a restaurant under his personal supervision. The catering is in the hands of a thoroughly competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered for at moderate rates.

Specal rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.

9468

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Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants, having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

**As Buying Agents**

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China Publicity Bureau, 42 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

9592

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**MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co**

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ELEPHANT HEAD BEER — PILSENER — 皮象 — 酒牌 — ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**

Sole Proprietors.

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**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**

No. 23-6

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese

THE Council invites applications for two temporary Assistant Mastership in the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese. The pay will be according to qualifications and experience. Applications, in the candidates' own handwriting, should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room.
Shanghai, May 4, 1916.

9641

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**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**

No. 2377

Nieh Cih Kuei Public School for Chinese

THE Council invites applications from foreigners for the post of Manual Training (Woodwork) Instructor. Attendance at the School will be required on Saturday mornings from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and on one evening per week from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. or as an alternative on three evenings per week from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Applications should state age, salary required, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room.
Shanghai, May 4, 1916.

9641

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**Attention, Ladies!**

**I. N. RIESNICK**

22, Nanking Road. 'Phone 3557

First-Class Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the utmost promptitude, in first-class style, and with conscientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

9?3

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**H. G. WALKER**

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin, Borax, Carbolic Acid, Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9?2

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**TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA**

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

**Grand Strand Hotel**

( Formerly Strand Hotel ),

**Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex**

**Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.**

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

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**Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)**

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

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**NEWLY OPENED MILLINERY,**

No. 20 NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD

DAINTY hand-made blouses and underwear, also a nice selection of the latest styles in ready-made hats. Call early and make your choice for the Races. Prices moderate.

Inspection invited 9650

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**THE MORSE COMPANY**

have moved from office at Number 1 The Bund, to larger quarters at the address given below.

THE MORSE COMPANY,
8a Peking Road, First Floor,
(Signed) Gordon Sutherland Morse, Manager.

May 1, 1916. 9627

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**Customs Notification**

No. 849

**Customs Holidays: Spring Races.**

On each day of the Races, *i.e.*, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 8th, 9th and 10th of May, the Custom House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House.
Shanghai, May 2nd, 1916.

9625

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**E. SHING & CO.**

(Established 1887)

114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

'Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.

Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing office with additional machinery. The public are requested to note that we have no other branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.
E. SHING & CO.

9534

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**THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.**

2A, JINKEE ROAD

**CARS FOR HIRE**

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

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**BANK HOLIDAYS**

THE Exchange Banks will be open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th, 9th and 10th May, on account of the Spring Race Meeting.

9626

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**LETTUCE**

FOR SALADS

FINE, fresh head lettuce, GUARANTEED SANITARILY. Grown by Foreign Methods under Foreign Supervision,

For Sale at

**Lane, Crawford & Company, Ltd.**

Sole Shanghai Agents for Agricultural Gardens, College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, Nanking

9591

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**SHANGHAI RACE CLUB**

SPRING MEETING, 1916
8th, 9th and 10th May,

TICKETS of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 6th May, at a cost of $10 each. APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ld.

Price—$6 for Gentlemen.
$3 for Ladies.

Single day tickets, obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$3 for Gentlemen.
$2 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only may be obtained at the Grand Stand on Race Days:—

Tiffin Tickets...Price $2.00 each
Tea Tickets .....Price $0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.30 a.m. each day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

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**SHANGHAI RACE CLUB**

NOTICE
SPRING RACE MEETING, 1916

ONLY bank-notes issued by the following banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Bank of China
Bank of Communications
Bank of Territorial Development
Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij)
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

9588

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**Shanghai-Nanking Railway**

RACE WEEK.

On and from Friday, May 5th, First and Second Class Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from Shanghai North to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking and vice versa, available for the Return journey up to the last train on Thursday, May 11.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

9640

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**SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.**

Hulk For Sale At Chinkiang.

THE Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration invites Public Tenders for their Steel Hulk together with all Equipment as she now lies at the Railway Jetty, Chinkiang. Length 170', Beam 38' 6", Depth 30'.

Sealed Tenders should be addressed: General Manager, Shanghai North Station, marked: "Tender for Hulk," and reach this Office not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, May 15th, 1916.

Persons interested may obtain further particulars on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station.

A. C. CLEAR,
Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager.

9590

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**SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI - HANGCHOW - NINGPO RAILWAYS.**

Athletic Sports Meeting and Gymkhana.

The second Annual Athletic Sports Meeting and Gymkhana of the above mentioned Railways will take place (weather permitting) at the Markham Road Recreation Ground on Saturday, May 6th, 1916, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

Special trains will leave at 1.30 and 2.15 p.m. for the conveyance of spectators. A limited number of Return Tickets including admission to the Ground may now be obtained at the Booking Office, Shanghai North Station, price 25 cents each.

Tea and Light Refreshments will be obtainable at ordinary tariff rates.

9598

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**NOTICE**

MR. R. C. MORTON has retired from our firm, and all his interest and responsibility ceases as from date.

MORTON & MORTON,
Marine Surveyors.

May 1, 1916.

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**NOTICE**

MR. C. REEVES, Master Mariner (Extra Certificate), has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

MORTON & MORTON,
Marine Surveyors.

May 1, 1916.

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**NOTICE**

FROM this date the style of our firm will be Morton & Reeves, Marine Surveyors.

MORTON AND REEVES,
Marine Surveyors, late Morton and Morton.

May 1, 1916. 9593

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**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9**

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## APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9408

---

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, in private British family, three large well-furnished bedrooms and bathrooms with verandahs, overlooking lawn, Southern aspect. Ideal home for the summer. Board optional. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

9631-M-13

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TO LET, a flat consisting of two large rooms with bathroom attached. Also a large open verandah, facing south, separate kitchen. Very cool in summer. Telephone on premises. Please apply to 170, North Szechuen Road Extension.

9642

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TO LET, comfortable attic of 3 rooms and bathroom and one large sitting-room, Range Road, $40. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

9645

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TO LET, three furnished rooms with bathrooms. Rent very moderate. Apply to Mrs. Riesnick, 65, North Szechuen Road.

9580

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## EDUCATIONAL

A YOUNG lady desires to learn German. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

9647-M-7

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FRENCH LESSONS wanted by a gentleman, from a French lady. Apply, stating terms, to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

9632-M-6

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ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

9587-M-7

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## FOR SALE OR TO LET

ON account of the owner's departure for home, the newly erected detached residence at

No. 598 Avenue Joffre

consisting of drawing room, dining room, morning room and conservatory attached, six bed rooms with five bathrooms completely equipped with enamelled baths, lavatories, flush closets, etc., servants' quarters, Garage and Tennis court. Will decorate to suit tenant or buyer. Apply to Olivier Import and Export Co., 18 Nanking Road, 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

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## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 110, Avenue Road, from 1st August next: also 16 Yangtszepoo Road from 1st June next. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

9635-M-11

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BEAUTIFUL VILLA in Western district, to let, furnished, for the summer or longer, containing 4 reception rooms, boudoir, 5 bedrooms, tiled bathrooms, nursery. Imported furniture. Hot and cold water throughout and steam heating, stable for 3, coach-house, garage for 2 cars, extensive gardens, with hard tennis court and 8 grass courts, kitchen, garden and paddock. For further particulars, apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

9618-M-7

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NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9677

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## SITUATIONS VACANT

MEDICINE SHROFF wanted, for the introduction of a new pharmaceutical appliance essential to all chemists. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

9651-M-7

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WANTED. Experienced Lady Stenographer and Typist, with good Office experience. Apply Managing Director, Central Stores.

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WANTED, experienced stenographer and typist for local business firm. None but stenographers of experience need apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

9619-M-10

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, with excellent knowledge of shorthand, typing, book-keeping and general office routine, desires position. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

9629-M-6

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SITUATION WANTED by young foreigner as chauffeur, mechanic, or salesman. Many years experience. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

9636-M-11

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YOUNG MAN, with experience and excellent knowledge of book-keeping, is willing to join a good firm. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

9616-M-9

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WANTED, by experienced Chinese, speaking German, English, French and Mandarin, position as Compradore or Translator in local office. Also willing to give lessons in German and Mandarin. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

9611-M-7

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## Exchange and Mart

FORD LANDAULETTE for sale; new last November, over-size tyres, spare tyre, electric light. First-class condition, little used, guaranteed. Taels 1700. Owner leaving Shanghai; trial by appointment. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

9643-M-7

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FOR SALE, an "Indian" motorcycle, in good condition. Please apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

9639-M-7

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FOR SALE. Brougham, English make, almost new, bevelled glass, brass fittings, in excellent condition, complete, with accessories. Stylish, comfortable and durable. Price moderate. Owner leaving. Apply to C. W. Nieh, 1 Whashing Road Yangtszepoo.

9613-M-10

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FOR SALE, one child's cot, with hair mattress, in good order, size 4 ft. x 2 ft. 6 inches. Price $20. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

9645-M-6

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WANTED to buy, Landaulette motor-car, four-cylinder, in perfect running order. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

9646-M-9

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LAND FOR SALE, a desirable building lot, measuring 3½ mow, in a splendid position on Avenue Joffre, one minute from trams. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

9588

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**Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11**